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CONTENTS

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Hungarian-Polish Roundtable Talks on Reform *[MTI]* 1
CEMA Conference on Air Purity Held 12-16 Sep *[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 8 Sep]* 1

ALBANIA

Foreign Minister Malile Visits West Germany 2
Talks to FRG's Genscher 2
Cultural Agreement Signed 2
Genscher Hosts Dinner for Malile 3
Weizsaecker, Genscher Meeting 4
Cologne, Bonn Museum Visits 4

BULGARIA

Atanasov Receives Poland's Gwiazda 15 Sep 5
Atanasov Receives Zaire Economic Delegation 5
Atanasov To Visit Austria in September 5
Further on Zaykov Activities, Protocol Signing 5
Interviewed at Factory *[TRUD 14 Sep]* 5
Party Document Signed 6
Further on Document 6
Yotov, Tanchev Meet With PRC Delegation 6
'Final Talks' Held 7
CSSR National Front Delegation Arrives *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Sep]* 7
Yotov Receives CSSR Delegation *[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 14 Sep]* 7
Stanko Todorov Speaks at Berlin Meeting 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jakes, Husak Greet SRV Leaders on National Day *[RUDE PRAVO 2 Sep]* 8
Hanus Receives Afghan Industry, Mines Minister 8
Number of Government Advisory Bodies Reduced *[RUDE PRAVO 3 Sep]* 8
Planned Changes in Banking System Outlined *[RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep]* 9
Daily on Difficulties in Direct Production Links *[RUDE PRAVO 9 Sep]* 10
New Chairman of Writers Union on Policies *[RUDE PRAVO 9 Sep]* 11
Leaders' Appearances for 25-31 Aug Reported 11
Appearances for 1-7 Sep 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Party Memorial Ceremony Held for Werner Felfe *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Sep]* 14
Honecker Receives PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat 14
Further on Visit of Denmark's Schlueter 14
Stoph Meets With Schlueter 14
Honecker Hosts Dinner 14
Honecker Offers Toast 15
Baltic Cooperation Accord 16
Gen Kessler Receives Swedish Navy Delegation *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Sep]* 16
Stoph Offers Toast at Dinner in Pyongyang *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Sep]* 16
Returns From DPRK 11 Sep 17
Honecker, Stoph Greet DPRK on Anniversary *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Sep]* 17
Honecker, Stoph Greet Bulgaria on National Day *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Sep]* 18

Tisch, FDGB Delegation Arrive in Angola 19
Tisch Meets Angolan President 19
Najibullah Thanks Honecker for Greetings *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 Sep]* 19
Increased Magdeburg Security Due to 'Sabotage' *[Bonn DIE WELT 8 Sep]* 19
Further Reportage on Leipzig Autumn Fair 20
Dinner for USSR Delegation *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 7 Sep]* 20
Export, Import Contracts Concluded *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 8 Sep]* 20
Further Contracts Agreed Upon *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9 Sep]* 21
Additional Agreements Reached *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 10-11 Sep]* 21
Fair Concludes 10 Sep *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Sep]* 21
Long Delivery Times by Enterprises Noted *[Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 6 Sep]* 22
Dresden Leader Pleased With Hamburg Visit 22

HUNGARY

Further Reportage on Visit of Israeli Premier 23
'Gradual Normalization' of Ties *[Jerusalem]* 23
'Full' Relations in 'Stages' *[Jerusalem]* 23
Shamir Discusses 'Normal' Ties *[Jerusalem]* 23
Shamir Views Economic Ties *[Tel Aviv IDF Radio]* 23
Grosz Meets Iranian Parliamentary Delegation 24
Grosz Message to World Federation of Hungarians *[MAGYAR NEMZET 7 Sep]* 24
Leaders Greet DPRK, Bulgarian Counterparts 25
Pozsgay Interviewed on Reform, 'Economic Crisis' *[Vienna PROFIL No 37]* 25
Marjai Departs for Moscow Economic Talks 27
Katona Returns From DPRK Jubilee Celebrations 27
SPK Reports Cambodian Official's Departure 27
State Encourages Foreign Participation in Firms *[Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG 9 Sep]* 27

POLAND

Security Moves With USSR on Ukraine Nationalists 28
Kiev News Conference 28
'Western Agents' Unmasked 28
Greetings Sent to Bulgaria on National Day *[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Sep]* 28
Kiszczak, Church, Others Discuss Roundtable 29
Kiszczak, Walesa Hold Second Round of Talks *[AFP]* 29
Sejm Reform Group Votes Government Restructuring 29
PZPR Politburo Discusses Roundtable Talks 30
Gdansk Paper Assesses Church Role in Accord 31
Two New Strikes Break Out Among Workers 31
Gdynia Transport Workers 31
Miastko Leather Workers 31
Sekula, Samojlik on Strike Losses, Wages *[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Sep]* 31
More on Losses Caused by Strikes *[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Sep]* 32
Investigation Into Death of Militiaman Reported 32
Procedures Detailed *[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Sep]* 32
Death Cause Undetermined *[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Sep]* 33
Oppositionist Paszynski on Anticrisis Pact *[TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY 11 Sep]* 33
OPZZ Miodowicz Speaks on Economic Reform Issues 36
On Reform Implementation *[Prague RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep]* 36
On No Confidence Vote *[TRUBUNA LUDU 8 Sep]* 37
On Political Pluralism *[TRYBUNA LUDU 10-11 Sep]* 37
Urban Letter on 'Possibilities' for Solidarity *[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Sep]* 38
Leaders Refute Seven 'Wasted' Years of Reform 39
Rakowski Unhappy Over Criticism *[TRYBUNA LUDU 10-11 Sep]* 39
Ciosek Speaks in Koszalin *[TRYBUNA LUDU 10-11 Sep]* 41
Porebski Addresses Gorzow Party Plenum *[TRYBUNA LUDU 9 Sep]* 41
Leaders' Public Appearances 24-29 Aug Noted 42
Appearances 31 Aug-6 Sep 42

ROMANIA

Ceausescu, Wife Pay Visit to Timis County 43
Tour Farm Units 43
Stop at Industrial School 44
Meet Party Bureau, Executives 44
Further on Party Meeting 44
Ceausescus Attend Rally 45
Academy Delegation Visits PRC, Signs Plan 45

YUGOSLAVIA

Explosion Reported at Military Barracks in Split *[AFP]* 46
SAWP Official Speaks on Serbian 'Revival' *[BORBA 31 Aug]* 46
Thousands Attend Protest Meetings on Kosovo 46
15,000 at Zubin Potok Meeting 46
15,000 in Ranilug 47
Velekince Citizen Arrested for Stone-Throwing 47
Pristina Rail Body, Renovica Discuss Problems 47
Majdanpek Rally Initiated by Albanian Nationals 47
Press Comments on 'Solidarity Meetings' *[BORBA 2 Sep]* 48
Kosovo Presidency Assesses Situation, Tasks 50
Commentary: Markovic Letter 'Full of Hatred' *[M.C. in POLITIKA 9 Sep]* 50
'Good Morning' Causes Political Incident in Pec *[RILINDJA 10 Sep]* 51
Slovene Daily Comments on Yugoslav Emergency *[Volfand in DELO 10 Sep]* 51
Kosovo Veterens Say Jasanica View 'Warped' 54
Veteran Pekic Replies to LCY Presidium 54
LCY Presidium Questions on Matic, Pekic *[BORBA 11-12 Sep]* 54
Matic Submits Resignation Letter to SUBNOR 56
Mikulic Assesses Economic Reform Measures 56
Mikulic Comments on Economic Reform Moves 57
Bread Prices Rise 20 Percent in Sarajevo 57
Uzelac Urges That Strikes Be 'Legalized' 57
Ohrid Footwear Factory Workers Suspend Work 58
LCY's Setinc Discusses Turkish Emigration 58
Ivo Latin Receives Islamic Delegation 58
Milosavljevic in Libya To Discuss Cooperation 59

Hungarian-Polish Roundtable Talks on Reform

LD0909162188 Budapest MTI in English 1549 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI)—A Hungarian-Polish roundtable on the ideological, social and political conditions of reform was held at the political college of the HSWP in Budapest on Thursday and Friday. The debates were headed by Rezso Nyers, member of the HSWP Political Committee, Jeno Andics, head of department at the Central Committee, Laszlo Kaulits, head of department at the political college, Andrzey Czyz, head of department at the PUWP CC, and professors Arthur Bodnar and Aleksander Lukasevicz of Warsaw University. The participants exchanged views on the ideological conditions of reform, the reform of the system of political institutions and the renewal of the party's leading role, the reform of the economic mechanism, and property relations.

It became clear that the social scientists of the two countries are studying similar problems. It was concluded that in th current phase of development, economic reform could only be accomplished by a reform of political institutions in both countries. The Hungarian and Polish experts similiarly regard the internal renewal of the party, even if the national characteristics and the differences between the parties reflect in many respects different practices and endeavours.

The participants stressed that inadequate attention had been paid to the analysis of interrelations between the social structure and the system of political institutions. In this field there are many blank spots which it would be important to cover.

The Hungarian and Polish scientists stressed the necessity of holding more regular consultations that create an opportunity for getting familiar with one another's ideas and endeavours, since the socialist countries can only settle their problems and realize their ideas in cooperation, learning and supporting.

CEMA Conference on Air Purity Held 12-16 Sep

AU0909211088 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Sep 88 p 6

[MTI report: "CEMA Conference on Air Purity"]

[Text] The 7th CEMA colloquium on preserving air purity will be held in Szolnok from 12 to 16 September. The Agroinnova Enterprise will host the meeting. Experts from Bulgaria, Poland, the GDR, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Hungary will discuss their common problems and tasks and will then learn about methods and experiences of maintaining air purity in Hungary. On 13 September, the participants will exchange views with 70 environmental protection experts of enterprises, plants, water affairs and public health bodies, and research institutes in the framework of a day with an open schedule.

The participants will also pay a working visit to the Tiszamenti Chemical Works and will also go by boat on the Tisza River from Szolnok to Tiszakecske.

Foreign Minister Malile Visits West Germany

Talks to FRG's Genscher

AU1409120688 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 14 Sep

[Text] Tirana, September 14 (ATA)—The talks between the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, and the minister of foreign affairs of the FR of Germany, Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, started at the seat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG yesterday.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed the satisfaction that on occasion of this return visit he meets again with his colleague Reis Malile and added that the visit he made to Albania might after the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries, as well as the present visit of the Albanian foreign minister in Bonn, contribute to the development of the bilateral cooperation in various fields.

Then the foreign minister of the FRG spoke of the hitherto development of the relations between the FR of Germany and the PSR of Albania in the fields of economy, science, and culture and emphasized that these relations should be incessantly extended in the future.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke further on several aspects of the foreign policy of the FR of Germany and of the present-day international situation. He underlined on this occasion the importance of the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries, describing it as a step forward on the road of efforts to preserve peace and stability in this region and evaluated the participation and the contribution of the PSR of Albania in this meeting.

Then, dealing with the steps that have been made in the bilateral cooperation during this nearly one-year period since the establishment of the diplomatic relations in October last year, the foreign minister of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, mentioned the visits that a number of top official personalities of the FR of Germany have made to our country as well as the visit in Bonn by the minister under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, Farudin Hoxha. He underlined that these visits have contributed to the acquaintance and rapprochement with one another, have laid the foundations to carry forward the cooperation between the two countries.

After speaking of the positive developments in the cultural cooperation between the PSR of Albania and the FR of Germany, he pointed out that the cultural agreement which will be signed on this occasion will lay stable foundations for cooperation in the field of culture, science, sports, etc.

A very important field of cooperation between the two countries, Reis Malile said further on, is the economic-commercial one. Concerning this he mentioned the agreement on the economic, industrial, and technical cooperation signed several months ago in Bonn and added that the real possibilities for their materialization in this direction are numerous.

Then, the foreign minister, Reis Malile, spoke of some aspects of the foreign policy of the PSR of Albania. He said that as a European state, Albania is too much interested in the question of peace and security on the continent. The peoples and the countries of Europe, he emphasized, are interested in a genuine and stable peace and that it should not be left in the hands of the superpowers alone. Concerning this, he said that the Albanian Government appreciates and supports every step which leads to detente in our continent.

Albania, he said further on, has always been against the regional conflicts and welcomed the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq, which creates premises for the elimination of a dangerous hotbed for peace in the world.

Dwelling upon the situation in the Balkans, Reis Malile said that the Albanian Government has striven and strives so that peace and stability prevail there. Its participation in the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan countries, he pointed out, is expression of this policy.

Attending the talks were senior officials of the Ministry of foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FR of Germany. Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country in Bonn, Shpetim Caushi, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG in Tirana, Friedrich Kroneck.

Cultural Agreement Signed

AU1409120888 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Tirana, September 14 (ATA)— The agreement between the Government of the PSR of Albania and the Government of the FR of Germany on cultural cooperation was signed in Bonn on September 13.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, while for the German side by the federal minister of foreign affairs and vice chancellor of the FR of Germany, Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Attending the signing ceremony were top officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PSR of Albania and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FR of Germany. Present were also the ambassador extraordinary and

plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Bonn, Shpetim Caushi, and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FR of Germany in Tirana, Friedrich Kroneck.

This agreement was reached owing to the desire of the two parties to develop the relations between the two countries and the mutual understanding, as well as to expand cooperation in the fields of culture, science, education, information, sport, etc. It envisages the reciprocal sending of scholars, scientists, and specialists to take part in conferences and scientific and study symposiums, the granting of the scholarship for scientific studies and researches, the establishment of contacts between the Academies of Sciences, higher schools and various research institutions. This agreement also envisages the exchange of scientific and educational literature, the cooperation in the field of art and literature, the encouragement of cooperation between the institutions of radio and television, as well as the exchanges in the field of sports, etc.

Genscher Hosts Dinner for Malile

AU1409121088 Tirana ATA in English 0805 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Tirana, September 14 (ATA)—Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FR of Germany, gave an official dinner in honour of the minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile. The dinner was attended by Dr. Hans Stercken, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission at the Parliament of the FR of Germany; Dr Heinrich Juergens, representative minister of Lower Saxony in Bundestag; Dr Wilhelm Knittel, federal secretary of state at the Transports Ministry; Schwartz, former minister and member of the Parliament of the FRG; Mefert, mayor of the Municipality of the City of Bonn; deputies to the Parliament of the FR of Germany, representatives of the governments of Lands, as well as representatives of economy and culture.

Attending were also Shpetim Caushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Bonn, and Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FR of Germany in Tirana.

During the dinner, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the two ministers exchanged speeches.

After wishing welcome to Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, and to the delegation accompanying him in this official visit to the FR of Germany, the foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, pointed out its importance for the further development of the relations and cooperation between the two countries in different fields. Dealing with the talks held on September 13 between him and the foreign minister, Reis Malile, which he described as detailed and constructive, Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that on this occasion there was drawn a balance sheet of the hitherto work in the development of bilateral relations since the establishment of the diplomatic relations a year ago. With regard to this, he mentioned particularly the mutual visits of the government and trade delegations over the recent months.

After speaking of different fields where possibilities exist for the economic cooperation between the two countries, he hailed particularly the bilateral cultural exchanges and stressed on this occasion that the different cultural activities conducted in the FRG within the last few months have provided the public with a panorama of different aspects from Albania. He said that the exhibition of arts and of Illyrian and Albanian history in Hildesheim, the Albanian historic book and press exhibition in Stuttgart, as well as the present Albanian caricature exhibition in ten German cities have aroused the interest among the broad public and mass media of the FRG. The cultural agreement that was signed, he said, is an encouragement to work also in other fields of cultural exchanges.

Then, the foreign minister of the FR of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, spoke also on several questions that have to do with the present international situation, concentrating particularly on the European Continent.

Expressing his satisfaction over the present visit to the FR of Germany, the Albanian minister, Reis Malile, stressed that Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit to Albania last October marked a special development in the relations between the PSR of Albania and the FR of Germany. It was followed by other important steps testifying to the political desire and will of the two sides to be seriously engaged to further promote the friendly cooperation and to give to it a vivid and concrete content. The Albanian people, he said, has followed and follow with interest the life and developments in the FR of Germany. We in Albania, the foreign minister, Reis Malile, stressed with regard to this, also highly appreciate the German historians and linguists, who with an admirable zeal and scientific objectivity, have made a precious contribution to throw light on many problems that have to do with the national history and language of the Albanians.

As far as the present international situation is concerned, the foreign minister, Reis Malile, said that the PSR of Albania, as an European state, is interested in peace and security on the continent and in the world. He stressed that at present there are signs of detente and some hotbeds of war are being extinguished, nevertheless, the fundamental factors of tension in the international relations are not liquidated and peace has not become more reliable. Life showed that the division of Europe in political-military blocs did not strengthen peace and security, on the contrary such a thing instigated the spirit of nonconfidence and enhanced the danger of confrontation.

Regarding this, he added that the PSR of Albania is for peace and security in Europe and to achieve them every country must make sincere efforts and must render its contribution to this end. She is for avoiding the negative factors even from Europe so that it eliminates every effort for dictate and tutelage on the part of the superpowers and for a favourable and fruitful cooperation among the European countries and peoples on sovereign basis. Albania, he said, is a member of no political-military bloc, there is no foreign military base in its territory. We, Reis Malile stressed, have assured our neighbours that no evil will ever come to them from the Albanian territory. In this way Albania makes her modest contribution in favour of peace and security in the Balkans and Europe.

Our country, he pointed out further on, is sincerely interested in understanding and cooperation on the Balkan Peninsula, because it has always wished to have relations of good neighbourliness with the neighbouring countries. Albania is for the intensification of the positive process which began at the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan states, held some time ago, and will be an active factor of peace and stability in the Balkans; she is for a constructive spirit with regard to understanding and cooperation in the region.

Weizsaecker, Genscher Meeting

AU1409183988 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the FRG, received Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, at his residence today.

During the conversation held on this occasion, President von Weizsaecker stressed the importance of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the FRG and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. He expressed his appreciation for the efforts made by both sides to expand exchanges in various spheres of common interest. He particularly mentioned the recent reciprocal visits of personalities from the two countries, and said that they had made a positive contribution in this direction. President von Weizsaecker pointed out that in the future, too, the two sides must work to further expand cooperation in economic, cultural, and scientific fields. He added that the people of the FRG welcomed with particular interest such cultural events as the exhibition in Hildesheim showing the wealth of the history and culture of the Albanian people, a hard-working people who have been able not only to survive, but develop in an independent way.

Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs, conveyed to President von Weizsaecker greetings from Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Talking about achievements hitherto in relations and cooperation between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the FRG, he stressed that every possibility exists for finding paths that will lead to making them more concrete in different fields. President von Weizsaecker asked Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs, to convey his greetings to Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and wished the Albanian people successes in the progress of their country.

In the course of this conversation, certain problems of the present situation in the Balkans and Europe were also discussed.

Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs, also paid a working visit today to Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister for foreign affairs and vice chancellor of the FRG, at which the exchange of views on problems of relations between the two countries continued. Shpetim Caushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Bonn, and Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG to Tirana, were also present.

Cologne, Bonn Museum Visits

AU1409190488 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] In the course of his official visit to the FRG at the invitation of Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister for foreign affairs of the FRG, Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs, went to the city of Cologne today.

Among other sites, he visited the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, which bears the name of the well-known German collector Ferdinand van Rath, and which was created about 130 years ago. This museum, which shows medieval Cologne, Renaissance and 19th century art, has a very large collection illustrating the medieval culture of this ancient city. Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs, also visited the museum at the birthplace of Ludwig van Beethoven in Bonn. This house, which was turned into a museum in 1889, is one of those few 18th century dwellings original architecture has been preserved, and offers a picture of the way of life at that time. Giving his impressions of his visit to this museum, Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs, said that this was a modest house of a great musician, and added that Beethoven, this artist of world renown, is also well known in Albania.

On these visits, Reis Malile was accompanied by Shpetim Caushi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Bonn, and Friedrich Kroneck, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the FRG to Tirana.

Atanasov Receives Poland's Gwiazda 15 Sep
AU1509101888 Sofia BTA in English 0946 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 15 (BTA)—Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Wladyslaw Gwiazda, minister of foreign economic cooperation of Poland.

They reviewed the development of the bilateral economic relations in implementation of last year's agreements between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Wojciech Jaruzelski. It was ascertained that the barter continues to undergo dynamic development, production and techno-scientific cooperation is deepening. It was stressed that at present the efforts of the two countries' governments, as well as of the interested economic organizations should be oriented toward the establishing of more direct relations between the enterprises, toward broader application of new forms of cooperation.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign economic relations, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, also took part in the talk.

Atanasov Receives Zaire Economic Delegation
AU1309195488 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Comrade Georgi Atanasov received Kanunmubadi Badinbango, state commissioner of foreign commerce of Zaire, who is visiting our country. They discussed questions pertaining to the further expansion of bilateral economic relations.

Particular attention was devoted to the existing opportunities for increasing exchange of goods and for establishing joint enterprises in sectors of mutual interest.

Atanasov To Visit Austria in September
AU1209153288 Sofia BTA in English 1458 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—At the invitation of Dr. Franz Vranitzky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, will pay an official visit to Austria in the second half of September.

Further on Zaykov Activities, Protocol Signing

Interviewed at Factory
AU1509083888 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 14 Sep 88 pp 1, 4

[Report by Sonya Koltuklieva, TRUD correspondent: "Let Everyone Do What He Can Do Best," containing an "exclusive interview" with Lev Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Organization, given during Zaykov's 13 September visit to Sofia's Vulcho Ivanov plant]

[Excerpts]—Greetings, Comrades, I am very happy to see you. Have you just finished your shift?

—No, we are from the administration. The work at workshops cannot be interrupted.

—Have you already solved all the problems here? Are there enough apartments? Enough places in kindergarten? Do you have a polyclinic?

—We constructed an apartment building next to the plant, but could not fulfill 30 of the requests. We have a kindergarten and 2 rest homes, on the coast and in the mountains.

—This means that you are managing very well. One could envy you. I would like to tell you that in Moscow 1.34 million people out of a population of 9 million are waiting for their own apartments. [passage omitted]

The need for direct and mutually beneficial relations between labor collectives was stressed by Comrade Lev Zaykov in an exclusive interview for TRUD:

[Zaykov] Restructuring is now taking place both in the USSR and Bulgaria, and this fact should help to speed things up and improve quality in all spheres of our cooperation.

In my opinion the main issue is to improve production quality and supply the market with a full range of consumer goods. This can happen by promoting friendly socialist partnership—let everyone make what he makes best, and transfer to his partners the most valuable elements of his experience. Therefore, I think that workers should communicate with each other.

We must combine the interests of the labor collectives with the interests of individual workers, and combine the state interests with the interests of the enterprise. This is the direction in which we are working. This also is the purpose of the changes in the structure of our social and economic life.

We must give the enterprise freedom of entering into contracts in all matters on a mutually beneficial basis. As a former director I can say that no director in the USSR or Bulgaria will start to sign contracts or initiate mergers of plants, if he thinks that the result will be a loss. If the labor collectives benefit from cooperation it means that the state itself will also benefit.

Both in the USSR and Bulgaria light industry is producing goods that measure up to the best in the world. However, the quantity is insufficient, and the goods are not reaching all people. The joint enterprises will help us to overcome the shortage.

[Koltuklieva] You have now been in Sofia for 2 days. What impressed you most?

[Zaykov] I had a very interesting talk with Comrade Todor Zhivkov. The programs of restructuring in the USSR and Bulgaria fully coincide.

Our meeting at the BCP Sofia City Committee was very beneficial. I was impressed by the changes in various areas of life, and mainly in party work, about which I was told.

Everybody greeted us very cordially in Sofia. We feel at home here.

In the afternoon Comrade Lev Zaykov visited the Central Department Store and the stores along Vitosha Street. He reviewed the People's Palace of Culture and attended a folklore concert. The guest was accompanied by Grisha Filipov; Ivan Panov, first secretary of the BCP Sofia City Committee; and Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

Party Document Signed

AU1409185388 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpts] On the 3d day of the visit paid to our country by Lev Zaykov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Committee, it was asserted that it is necessary to make cooperation between the two parties more efficient, and that advantage should be taken of all opportunities for mutual contacts. The striving to apply the most progressive forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation is reflected in the agreement signed today. [passage omitted]

The signing ceremony of the document, signed by Comrades Lev Zaykov and Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, was attended by Comrade Grisha Filipov, member of the Sofia City BCP Committee Bureau and the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee, as well as by Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

Comrade Lev Zaykov visited the Central Institute of Computer Technology and Calculating Equipment [words indistinct] this morning.

In the afternoon Comrade Lev Zaykov, accompanied by Comrade Grisha Filipov, visited Pazardzhik. Boris Dimitrov, first secretary of the BCP Municipal Committee, briefed the Soviet guest on the tasks with which Communists and working people are coping in the democratization and innovation processes in the social and economic development of Pazardzhik municipality. Special attention was paid to the implementation of the production program by the collective of the Bulgarian-Soviet Scientific-Production Trust [word indistinct] established in Pazardzhik.

Further on Document

AU1409141388 Sofia BTA in English 1333 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 14 (BTA)—The agreement on principle of the aims and tasks of restructuring, which is taking place in Bulgaria and the U.S.S.R. found a new expression in the agreement, signed in this country today, on cooperation between the party, state youth and public bodies and organizations of Sofia and Moscow, between the workforce of the two cities.

Mr. Ivan Panev and Mr. Lev Zaykov, the party leaders of the Bulgarian and the Soviet capitals highly assessed the signed document, stressing that it will raise cooperation between Sofia and Moscow to a qualitatively new level. This includes the further efficiency of mutual activities with the engagement of the workforce and the millions of working people in the key branches. There is no sector which remains outside the sphere of mutual contacts, and the target is that the Sofia-Moscow relations should serve as an example of the all round cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The first secretary of the Sofia Town Committee of the BCP and the first secretary of the Moscow Town Committee of the CPSU, who is secretary of Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU, place the stress on long-term cooperation on its scientific role, on the new functions of the party and state bodies, which are called to increase the efficiency of the work under way.

The new forms of interrelations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and between the C.M.E.A.-member countries and the changes in the cooperation between the socialist states are considered in the document.

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Mr. Lev Zaykov commented on the process of restructuring in the Soviet Union after the All-Union Communist Party Conference, stressing upon the wide support which the restructuring processes meet.

An analysis was made of the economic reforms, of the process of restructuring in the political system a point was made about the intensive work being done related to the fulfillment of the food programme and the residential building programme and the improvement of services for the population. Special attention was paid to the issues concerning the prices reform and it was stressed that the latter would both raise the living standards and the well-being of the working people.

Yotov, Tanchev Meet With PRC Delegation

AU1309195588 Sofia BTA in English 1802 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 13 (BTA)—The delegation of the China Association for Promoting Democracy headed by Mr. Sun Qimeng, deputy chairman of the Standing

Committee of China's National Assembly, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party Standing Committee, was received by Mr. Yordan Yotov, member of Politburo and secretary of the CC the BCP.

During the discussion the two parties underlined the great importance of the meeting of Mr. Todor Zhivkov with Mr. Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang for the development and the promotion of the relations between China and Bulgaria and their economic and cultural cooperation. Mr. Yordan Yotov pointed out that the restructuring in Bulgaria, in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and the on-going innovative processes in China have opened new prospects for strengthening cooperation in the name of socialism and peace. It was emphasized that this is of great importance for affirming the policy of peaceful coexistence, of detente and democratic reform in international relationships.

Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first deputy chairman of the State Council, also took part in the discussion.

'Final Talks' Held

AU1209194688 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Final talks between Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS] and first deputy chairman of the State Council, and Sun Qimeng, chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association Party and deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, took place on 12 September in Sofia. It was stressed that the development of friendly relations between the two parties will contribute to expanding Bulgarian-PRC political, economic, and cultural relations.

Comrade Petur Tanchev and Sun Qimeng signed a protocol on cooperation and establishment of permanent relations between the BZNS and the China Democratic National Construction Association Party to last until 1991.

CSSR National Front Delegation Arrives

AU1409084488 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 88 p 2

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front led by its first deputy chairman, Professor Tomas Travnicek, is visiting Bulgaria. [passage omitted] On 12 September the delegation was received by Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. During the talks it was stressed that active fraternal relations between the two fronts reveal possibilities on exchanging information related to the topical issues solved by the two organizations. [passage omitted]

Yotov Receives CSSR Delegation

AU1509073488 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 14 Sep 88 p 1

[Excerpt] On 13 September Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received the delegation of the CSSR National Front, led by Dr Tomas Travnicek, first deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front, which is visiting Bulgaria. [passage omitted]

Stanko Todorov Speaks at Berlin Meeting

AU1409200088 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, September 14 (BTA corr.)—At the meeting of chairmen and presidents of the parliaments of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, which started here today, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation Mr. Stanko Todorov, chairman of Bulgaria's National Assembly, stressed that the idea for the need of establishing a multilateral parliamentary body of the European socialist countries has long been ripe. It corresponds to the new political realities, to the need of accelerating integration processes.

The multilateral parliamentary body should assist the cooperation between the parliaments of the socialist countries, should coordinate their international activity, should contribute to the development of their contacts with partners of the capitalist and the developing states. It could be an important factor in the processes of restructuring in the socialist countries, in the improvement of socialism's political system, in democracy broadening and legality guaranteeing, said he.

Dwelling on the current tasks of the Bulgarian deputies, the leader of the delegation said that in the core of the concept for restructuring of Bulgarian society stand the democratization of the political system and the transition to self-government on all levels. The processes refer to the National Assembly, as well, which has to turn into a collective body for self-management of society.

Mr. Stanko Todorov stressed the efforts of Bulgarian parliamentarists for consolidation of the new political thinking in international relations.

Jakes, Husak Greet SRV Leaders on National Day
AU0609094488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Vietnam"; date, place of message not given]

[Text] Prague— Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, CSSR president; and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, have sent to Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, the following congratulatory telegram on their country's national day—the 43d anniverary of the proclamation of independence:

Dear comrades; on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as on our behalf, we are sending to you, the CPV Central Committee, the government, and all the Vietnamese people, comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on the SRV's national day—the 43d anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

We follow with sincere interest and sympathy the determined efforts of the fraternal Vietnamese people to implement the strategic line of the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland and the tasks of the social and economic development approved by the Sixth CPV Congress. The determination to build of the Vietnamese working people, led by the Marxist-Leninist party, and the constant deepening of the comprehensive cooperation with the socialist countries are the guarantee of a successful implementation of the demanding tasks of the current stage of your country's socialist construction.

We in the CSSR profoundly value the SRV's peaceful foreign policy which, in close cooperation with the other fraternal countries of Indochina, strives to assert peaceful coexistence among the states of Southeast Asia and transform this part of the world into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation. An ever-increasing sphere of the international public rightly appreciates the significance of the latest SRV peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the hotbeds of tension and resolving the issues connected with relations in that region.

We highly value that the traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our fraternal parties, nations, and states continue to be enriched and that they develop on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in full harmony with the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese treaty on friendship and cooperation.

Dear comrades, we wish you and through you all Vietnamese people many further successes in the work for the SRV's prosperity, in the common struggle for peace, social progress, and peaceful cooperation among all the countries of the world.

Hanus Receives Afghan Industry, Mines Minister
LD1009132488 Prague CTK in English 1203 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Prague Sept 10 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Frantisek Hanus received here today Muhammad Eshaq Kawa, Politburo member of the revolutionary organization of Afghan workers and minister of mines and industry.

They discussed topical issues of the development of Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation in industry.

The talks were also attended by Czechoslovak Fuel and Power Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger and Afghan Ambassador Abdul Baqi Samandary.

Number of Government Advisory Bodies Reduced
AU0709081888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 88 p 2

[From the "Reader Asks" column signed by "nig": "Governments' Standing Advisory Bodies"]

[Text] [Question by reader Jaroslav Pribyl of Prague's Third District] You have provided information about the abolition of the majority of the governments' advisory bodies. I would like to know how many were abolished and how many continue to operate.

["nig"] In connection with the new setup of the central bodies of the state administration of the federation and the two republics, resolutions issued by the Governments of the CSSR, the Czech SR, and the Slovak SR abolished the majority of their advisory bodies. The resolution of the federal government abolished 16 councils, committees, and commissions; the resolution of the Government of the Czech SR abolished 19; and that of the Slovak SR 20 advisory bodies. Thus, a total 55 councils, committees, and commissions had been abolished. In the coming period the following 19 standing advisory bodies will be in operation:

In the sphere of the federal government's activity, there will be the Legislative Council of the CSSR Government; the Council for Economic Research; the Government Committee for Questions of Planned Management of the National Economy; the Government Commission for the Control of Exports to the Capitalist States and Developing Countries; the Government Accident [havarijni] Commission; the Committee for Klement Gottwald State Prizes; and the Czechoslovak Government Commission for the Prosecution of Nazi War Criminals.

In the Czech SR there will be the Legislative Council of the Government of the Czech SR; the Council for the Nationalities of the Czech SR; the Government Committee for the Comprehensive Development of the Krkonose Region; the Standing Commission of the Government of the Czech SR for the Solution of Location [dislokacni] Questions in the Capital of Prague; the Committee for the National Prize of the Czech SR; and the Committee for the Jan Sverma Prize for Journalism.

Those in operation in Slovakia will be the Legislative Council of the Government of the Slovak SR; the Council of the Government of the Slovak SR for National Committees and the Nationalities of the Slovak SR; the Government Council for the Environment of the Slovak SR; the Committee of the Government of the Slovak SR for the Planned Management of the National Economy; the Commission of the Government of the Slovak SR for Question of the Gypsy Population; and the Committee for the Ludovit Stur Prize for Journalism.

There are no time restrictions on the activity of these bodies.

Planned Changes in Banking System Outlined

AU1209135188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[Svatopluk Smutny report: "A Contribution to Intensification Processes; How Restructuring Affects Our Banking System"]

[Text] Prague— The gradual implementation of the restructuring of our economic mechanism increasingly urgently requires different principles in the banking and monetary mechanism and in the content and methods of work in the banking system. As Comrade Jan Stejskal, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank, told us, the purpose of these changes is to use money, credits, interest rates, foreign exchange, and exchange rates to enhance the equilibrium between the supply of goods and money and the stability of the purchasing power of our currency.

The bank's chief intention is to support the positive trends in the development of the economy, especially the accelerated growth of national income, compared with last year, the growing profits of the enterprise sphere, and the attained certain dynamism of foreign trade. And what are the means at its disposal? Its main means is the provision of credits. In extending credits, priority will be given to purposes promoting, for example, ahead-of-time and accelerated deliveries to the retailing network, more efficiency in exports, and so forth. Stricter credit terms, on the other hand, will apply to projects that do not yield a quick return and do not contribute to higher national economic efficiency. The bank wants to expand returnable foreign exchange credits, improve the selection of investment projects that are worthy of credit financing, and support modernization and innovation.

The Czechoslovak State Bank also wants to become actively involved in setting up joint enterprises and developing direct links. Enterprises' current inability to pay their bills, and the solution to this, are also being assessed in a novel fashion. On the whole, the changes concern the structure of credit policy, which will be simplified, as a considerable portion of the power and responsibility for the extension of credits will be transferred to bank branches. There will also be changes in interest rates so that they support intensification and, on the other hand, make inefficient operations more costly.

Changes in the Banking Mechanism [subhead]

According to a federal government resolution of 14 July 1988, the Czechoslovak State Bank will henceforth fulfill the function of a central national bank. Effective 1 January, two new credit banks, one in Prague and one in Bratislava, will be established by splitting the Czechoslovak State Bank. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 September on page 2 carries a 50-word "r"-signed correction pertaining to the above sentence, according to which the two credit banks will be set up effective 1 January 1990]. Effective the same date, the current Investment Bank will expand its operations, and will specialize in long-term investment credit policy. However, the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank, which now specializes in foreign exchange operations in the field of foreign trade; the Zivnostenska Bank with its London branch, which has until now mainly provided services for private clients; and the Czech and Slovak State Savings Banks will also operate as credit banks. The aforesaid operation therefore means that the control component of the banking system will be separated from the credit component.

The new banking system is an open one; it opens opportunities for the emergence of additional banks, according to the needs of our economy. Such banks can be founded by the Czechoslovak State Bank, ministries, other banks, but also by enterprises and organizations which meet all the criteria under the amended law on the banking system, which is now being worked on.

Possibilities are also being assessed concerning the emergence of so-called branch banks, the establishment of Czechoslovak banks abroad with the participation of foreign capital, and the establishment of foreign banks in our country with Czechoslovak participation. It is appropriate to point out that the new banks will operate on the basis of economic accountability and self-financing—that is, their activity will be of an entrepreneurial nature.

Single-Tier Exchange Rate [subhead]

As we reported some time ago, the introduction of a single-tier exchange rate of the Czechoslovak koruna is being prepared. Its aim is the objectification of the exchange rate, which until now has been replaced by a complicated system of supplementary and compensatory charges. The creation of a single-tier exchange rate

(although in practice there will be two such exchange rates—one for commercial and one for noncommercial purposes) as of 1 January 1989 is the first small step on the road to the long-term intention of making our currency freely convertible. This intention, too, requires the creation of legislative prerequisites. Therefore, not only an amendment to the law on the Czechoslovak State Bank, a new law on the banking system, and a new foreign exchange law are now in the works, but also other legislative changes, under which the present ties of the Czechoslovak koruna to gold and to the ruble will be abandoned. The exchange rate of the Czechoslovak koruna will henceforth be determined by the Czechoslovak State Bank, on the basis of principles approved by the CSSR Government.

Citizens will be interested to know that the introduction of a noncommercial exchange rate for the Czechoslovak koruna in relation to the currencies of nonsocialist states and the SFRY will not signify any change for them; in selling foreign exchange funds, an administrative fee will continue to be collected, the proceeds of which will be used to subsidize the Tourism Fund.

Again After 9 Years [subhead]

In late October, a session of the highest control agencies, that is, the boards of international socialist banks—the Moscow-based International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank—will take place in Prague, after 9 years. All 10 CEMA countries are members of the two banks. The CSSR is an active member of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation, which is also borne out by our share of its start-up assets; this share amounts to 45 million in transferable rubles—that is, 14.7 percent. Similarly, our share in the [capital stock of the] International Investment Bank amounts to 130 million in transferable rubles, which is 12.1 percent.

The task of the Prague session will be to make progress in restructuring cooperation in the sector of currency-financial relations, as assigned by the 43d and 44th sessions of CEMA. More specifically, this concerns improving the two banks' credit and clearance mechanisms, the participation of the International Investment Bank in projects arising from the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000, and an expansion of the international banks' role in extending credits to support the development of direct links between enterprises of socialist countries and to support the establishment of joint enterprises.

Daily on Difficulties in Direct Production Links

AU1209150688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Sep 88 p 2

[Jan Tihlarik commentary: "Direct Production Links—A Vital Necessity"]

[Excerpts] Some 360 agreements on establishing direct production links have already been concluded between manufacturing and engineering organizations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, which is the destination of more than one-half of our exports. [passage omitted] Direct production links are based on vital economic necessity and proceed from the principles of economic accountability. Both partners must profit from these links.

These principles were recalled at the seminar of representatives of Czechoslovak and Soviet organizations which has just ended in Moscow. The urgency, and hence also the importance, of this seminar was stressed by Comrades Jozef Lenart and Nikolay Slyunkov in their speeches. It was a very useful event, as it brought together farsighted people who see the need to embark upon the road of intensification by developing international cooperation and integration in manufacturing. [passage omitted]

The following words of Soviet comrades from the production sphere were repeatedly heard at the seminar: Give Czechoslovak production organizations at least the same rights as we have, and then you will not have to worry about the accelerated use of the benefits of direct links! Our side really must make progress toward real autonomy of production organizations.

There are, however, even more important obstacles on both sides to direct production links. In both Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, price problems have so far not aided in their development. The very methods of calculating prices differ. It is known that Soviet prices are far lower because unjustifiably low prices of raw materials are projected into them, and because they include neither the price at which investments were procured nor the depreciation of basic assets. Consequently, the price of the same product in our country is almost twice as high as in the Soviet Union, as a result of which Czechoslovak enterprises in many instances have no economic incentive to sell their products and services to Soviet partners and to participate in joint manufacturing. [passage omitted] The need to devise an identical methodology for setting prices is thus apparent. As long as prices do not reflect true costs, they cannot operate as a cornerstone of the economy, and economic accountability—which, as is known, is at the root of direct production links—cannot function.

Along with [reforming] prices, it is necessary to ensure that the ruble and the koruna become full-value mediums of payment. In other words, they must serve as universally exchangeable values on both domestic and foreign markets, and their exchange rates against third currencies, such as the dollar, must be realistic. [passage omitted]

It is becoming apparent that amendments must also be made to the recently signed agreement on the use of the national currencies of the USSR and the CSSR in clearing direct links. Although the agreement is unprecedented in the history of CEMA member states' activity,

some of its provisions need to be altered due to the extremely fast-paced development in the restructuring of economic mechanisms. Experts demand that the agreement should at least be extended beyond the clearing of direct links. They also recommend that internal exchangeability be replaced by limited external exchangeability. [passage omitted]

As a manufacturing country without natural resources, Czechoslovakia cannot do without direct production links. [passage omitted] It is no secret that while other European countries, such as Austria, Belgium, or Holland, have managed through their engineering production to cover their need for imported goods, our share [of engineering exports has long been stagnant and our engineering does not meet the import requirements of the national economy to the extent needed. Instead of reducing the production and export of engineering merchandise, which would seriously jeopardize Czechoslovakia's national economic interests, we have no choice but to opt for an accelerated integration in the international division of labor through bilaterally advantageous direct production links. They are a vital necessity. [passage omitted]

New Chairman of Writers Union on Policies

AU1309155588 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 September on page 5 carries a 1,500-word interview with Michal Cernik, newly elected chairman of the Czech Writers' Union, by Frantisek Cinger. The interview, the place and date of which are not specified, is entitled "On Quality, Continuity, and Creative Freedom." In the interview, Cernik discusses the situation of contemporary Czech literature and the changes that have occurred since last year's congress of the Czech Writers' Union (democratization of the union's work and the "gradual shedding of various taboos by literature").

In one of his replies, Cernik refers to a "novel" approach to the work of writers who are not members of the union. He says: "We must deal with those writers who until now stand apart from our social and literary life. We must reflect on their political errors in past years, on their stands today, and on their work in the context of our literature, and we must return to our society those values created by them that have been confirmed by time. They, in turn, must be given an opportunity to vindicate themselves through their work, their stands as citizens, and their attitude toward socialism. Those persons, on the other hand, who held and still hold antisocialist positions and who with hate-filled vehemence assail everything which came and comes into being in our society and which lives a full-value life, must be rejected on principle." Cernik does not name any representatives of the two groups.

In another reply, Cernik takes issue with the "negativism" of readers who do not recognize the merits of contemporary Czech literature. In this connection he says: "In the discussion at the Jiri Wolker Festival in Prostejov, for example, a young reciter declared that she does not read contemporary poetry because it is official and bad and that the best poetry is to be found in 'samizdats,' because it cannot otherwise be published. Such a priori negative views have nothing in common with criticism, although they express a political stand. They do not recognize any values that were created in this society precisely because they were created in this society."

Leaders' Appearances for 25-31 Aug Reported

AU0209125488 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech, Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak, and Prague PRACE in Czech from 26 August to 1 September report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report in parentheses):

Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR president; Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier; Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary; and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, attended the opening of the "Praga 1988" exhibition of postage stamps in Prague on 26 August. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Aug 88 p 1)

Gustav Husak received DPRK Ambassador Kim Kwang-sop to discuss issues relating to CSSR-DPRK cooperation, in Prague on 26 August. (RUDE PRAVO 27 Aug 88 p 1)

Bohuslav Chnoupek received S. Ruiz Cerutti, Argentine first deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Prague on 31 August. (RUDE PRAVO 1 Sep 88 p 2)

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, paid a visit to the educational facilities of the People's Militia attached to the Ludvik Svoboda ground forces' military academy, in Vyskov on 30 August. (RUDE PRAVO 31 Aug 88 p 1)

Ignac Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier; and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended a wreath-laying ceremony at the monument to heroes of the 1944 Slovak national uprising, in Bratislava on 29 August. (PRAVDA 30 Aug 88 p 1) Peter Colotka also opened a new Nitra bypass road on 29 August. (RUDE PRAVO 30 Aug 88 p 2)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was among those present when Song Defu, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Communist Youth

League, was received by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Prague on 25 August. (RUDE PRAVO 26 Aug 88 p 1)

Miroslav Zavadil, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, paid a working visit to his constituency in the Brno area on 26 August. (PRACE 27 Aug 88 p 1)

CSSR Interior Minister Vratislav Vajnar attended the unveiling of a memorial to members of the National Security Corps killed combatting the "Bandera gangs" in the second half of the 1940's, in Varin near Zilina on 27 August. (RUDE PRAVO 29 Aug 88 p 2)

Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a visit to the "Land-the Provider" agricultural exhibition in Ceske Budejovice on 28 August. (RUDE PRAVO 29 Aug 88 p 1) He attended the closing day of the statewide seminar on the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the agricultural-food complex, in Prague 30 August (RUDE PRAVO 31 Aug 88 p 2) and visited the "Agrokomplex 88" exhibition in Nitra on 31 August. (RUDE PRAVO 1 Sep 88 p 2)

Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Czech National Council, addressed a peace rally in Pardubice on 28 August. (RUDE PRAVO 29 Aug 88 p 1)

Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Petr Kadlec, CSSR ambassador to Australia, in connection with the latter's taking up his post, in Prague on 30 August. (RUDE PRAVO 31 Aug 88 p 1)

Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier, paid a visit to the construction site of the Slezska Harta reservoir near Bruntal, on 30 August. (RUDE PRAVO 31 Aug 88 p 2)

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a visit to the "Land-the Provider" agricultural exhibition in Ceske Budejovice on 30 August. (RUDE PRAVO 31 Aug 88 p 2)

CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Karel Hoffmann, Miroslav Zavadil, and Frantisek Hanus attended a ceremony honoring miners, in Prague on 31 August. (RUDE PRAVO 1 Sep 88 p 2)

Appearances for 1-7 Sep

AU1009141088 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Prague PRACE in Czech from 2 to 8 September report the following appearances of CSSR leaders (source, date, and page number of each report in parentheses):

Miroslav Zavadil, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, paid a visit to an exhibition of Soviet ceramics and porcelain in Prague on 1 September. (PRACE 2 Sep 88 p 1)

Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier; Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier; Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Czech National Council, were among those who saw off Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR president, at Prague-Ruzyne Airport when he left for the DPRK and the PRC on 1 September. (RUDE PRAVO 2 Sep 88 p 1)

Milos Jakes paid a visit to the "Praga 88" stamp exhibition in Prague on 2 September. Milos Jakes received Petr Kadlec, new CSSR ambassador to Australia, in Prague the same day in connection with the latter's taking up his post. (RUDE PRAVO 3 Sep 88 p 1)

Lubomir Strougal paid a visit to the "Praga 88" stamp exhibition in Prague on 2 September. (RUDE PRAVO 3 Sep 88 p 1)

Vasil Bilak attended a gathering of young people taking part in the traditional ascent of Mount Snezka, in Pec pod Snezkou on 3 September. (RUDE PRAVO 5 Sep 88 p 1)

Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, attended and addressed a rally of working people in Prievidza on 3 September. (RUDE PRAVO 5 Sep 88 p 2)

Miroslav Zavadil received 'Izz al-Din Nasir, chairman of the Federation of Syrian Workers Trade Unions, in Prague on 5 September. (PRACE 6 Sep 88 p 1) Miroslav Zavadil attended and addressed plenary session of the Central Bohemian Regional Trade Union Council in Prague on 5 September. (PRACE 6 Sep 88 p 2)

Vasil Bilak saw off Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at Prague-Ruzyne Airport on 5 September, when the latter left for the USSR. (RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep 88 p 7)

Ladislav Adamec and Josef Kempny received Milan Salajka, dean of the Jan Hus Czechoslovak Faculty of Divinity and chairman of the regional association of the Christian Peace Conference in Czechoslovakia, on the occasion of his 60th birthday, in separate meetings in Prague on 5 September. (RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep 88 p 2)

Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, presented Major General Frantisek Vopicka, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Order of Labor on the occasion of his 60th birthday, in Prague on 5 September. (RUDE PRAVO 6 Sep 88 p 2)

Lubomir Strougal and Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended a festive session of the Prague Agricultural College marking the 200th anniversary of teaching agricultural sciences in Bohemia, in Prague on 6 September. (RUDE PRAVO 7 Sep 88 p 1)

Ignac Janak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Soviet Ambassador Viktor Lomakin, who was paying a working visit to Slovakia, in Bratislava on 6 September. (RUDE PRAVO 7 Sep 88 p 2)

Frantisek Pitra met with deputies of the Federal Assembly's agricultural committees in Prague on 6 September. (RUDE PRAVO 7 Sep 88 p 2)

Frantisek Hanus, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, attended a consultative meeting on party work in newly organized state enterprises, in Prague on 6 September. (RUDE PRAVO 7 Sep 88 p 2)

Milan Vaclavik met with the top graduates of military colleges, in Prague on 6 September. (RUDE PRAVO 7 Sep 88 p 2)

Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received a delegation of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by its chairman 'Izz al-Din Nasir, who is also chairman of the Federation of Syrian Workers Trade Unions, in Prague on 7 September. (RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep 88 p 1)

Frantisek Pitra paid a visit to the Cesky Krumlov district on 7 September. (RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep 88 p 2)

Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, paid a visit to the "Land-the Provider" agricultural exhibition in Ceske Budejovice on 7 September. (RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep 88 p 2)

Ignac Janak presented Milan Rusnak, "leading worker of the CSSR central economic and state bodies," with the Order of Labor on the occasion of the latter's 60th birthday, in Bratislava on 7 September. (RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep 88 p 2)

Frantisek Hanus presented Josef Lukacka, who heads the Slovak energy works, the Order of the Victorious February "for his selfless work for the CPCZ and socialist society," in Prague on 7 September. (RUDE PRAVO 8 Sep 88 p 2)

Party Memorial Ceremony Held for Werner Felfe

AU1409155988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Sep 88 p 1

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ND)—On Monday [12 September], our party and the GDR people, with profound grief, took leave of Werner Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. He belonged to the collective of the party leadership for 1 and ½ decades and was a member of the People's Chamber, the State Council, and the GDR National Defense Council. On 7 September this communist's life came to an end. In the SED Central Committee building, the last workplace of the deceased, a state memorial service held by the SED Central Committee, the People's Chamber, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR National Front, paid tribute to Werner Felfe's meritorious work. Standing at the side of Werner Felfe's closest relatives, the following paid him their final respects: Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council; Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the People's Chamber, and other leading figures of the party of the workers class, of friendly parties, the socialist state, and of social organizations, fellow-fighters, and friends of the deceased. In a memorial speech, Kurt Hager, member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, stressed Werner Felfes's indefatigable work for strengthening socialism and deepening the alliance and agricultural policy of our Republic. After the state memorial ceremony, the urn bearing the ashes of Werner Felfe was interred with military honors in the socialists' memorial at Berlin-Friedrichsfelde. [passage omitted]

Honecker Receives PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat

LD1409082588 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0706 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN)—This morning Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, in Berlin for talks. Other representatives from both sides attended the meeting in the Central Committee building.

Further on Visit of Denmark's Schlueter

Stoph Meets With Schlueter

LD1409100788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received on Tuesday afternoon Poul Schlueter, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, for talks. The two politicans praised the high level of bilateral relations achieved. They expressed their conviction that Poul Schlueter's visit to the GDR will contribute to deepening and expanding cooperation.

Assessing the international situation, Willi Stoph underlined that with the start of nuclear disarmament, the contours of the path upon which all states must jointly embark for a world without war and force are becoming more apparent. He is convinced that security- and confidence-building steps and regional disarmament measures will have a positive influence on international negotiations on the fundamental problems of disarmament.

Referring to the immediate proximity of northern and central Europe, Willi Stoph praised the efforts by the northern European states to contribute to security and stability in the Nordic region through their own initiatives. He emphasized that the GDR attaches great importance to dialogue with its north European neighboring countries. It proceeds on the basis that states and peoples, whether large or small, have an obligation to assume their share of responsibility for the survival of our common earth. It is gratifying, he noted, that the GDR and Denmark provide a good example of this beyond their own borders.

Referring to the positive developments in trading and economic relations between the GDR and Denmark, Willi Stoph expressed the view that the participation of a high-ranking Danish industrial delegation in this year's Leipzig Spring Fair, the meeting of the mixed commission, and the results of the 1988 Leipzig Fall Fair will help uncover further business opportunities between GDR foreign trade enterprises and Danish firms.

Communications naturally play an important role in relations between the two neighboring states, it was noted. The two sides therefore spoke out in favor of shaping the latter even more efficiently through joint efforts. Positive results can also be noted in bilateral contacts in the scientific and cultural spheres. The two politicans agreed that it is now important to comprehensively utilize the tried and tested forms of cooperation and to seek out new possibilities.

The talk, which took place in an open and constructive atmosphere, was attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

Honecker Hosts Dinner

LD1409101188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1737 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, hosted a dinner in honor of Poul Schlueter, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, on Tuesday evening.

The festive gathering at the official seat of the State Council in Karl-Marx-Platz. It began with the two countries' national anthems and was attended by other members of the GDR state and party leadership and by the public figures accompanying the Danish guest on his first official visit to the GDR.

Erich Honecker and Poul Schlueter made toasts in which much attention was drawn to the further flourishing of bilateral relations. The two politicians expressed support for continuing the process of international detente and disarmament and underlined their states' contribution to this.

Honecker Offers Toast

LD1409104488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN)—"The elimination of the danger of a nuclear catastrophe through the complete liquidation of all nuclear weapons is the declared aim of the GDR and its allies."

This was stated by Erich Honecker in Berlin on Tuesday in his toast at the dinner in honor of the Danish prime minister.

The meeting comes at an eventful and extremely significant time, one in which decisions of great import for the future of mankind have to be made. It requires the responsible actions of all forces of realism and reason. From this point of view it is natural for the securing of peace, arms limitation, and disarmament to be the central topics of the talks. What is especially needed is a 50-percent reduction in the strategic nuclear weapons of the USSR and the United States. What is needed is a ban on all nuclear tests and the elimination of chemical weapons.

The first step into a future without nuclear weapons was made with the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty. "The GDR contributed actively to the treaty's coming into being and undertook without delay the necessary legislative steps for its implementation on its territory. It imaginatively supported the early withdrawal of Soviet missiles from its territory", said the GDR party and state leader.

The GDR will do everything in its power and will encourage all initiatives to ensure that further important disarmament steps now follow. It is thus pursuing the intention of strengthening and rendering irreversible the positive trends emerging in international developments, Erich Honecker said.

Referring to the program submitted by the Warsaw Pact states at their latest summit meeting, for the continuation of disarmament in all spheres and for increasing European and international security, Erich Honecker added: "In common with the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR resolutely opposes adherence to 'nuclear deterrence.' This is because among other things it hinders progress on the path of disarmament and imprisons the peoples in the vicious circle of the arms race. The dangerous concept of security through arms escalation can and must be replaced by the principle of security through controlled mutual disarmament and cooperation. The GDR is open to cooperation and is ready to seek mutually acceptable solutions in conjunction with all states and peoples.

"I am deeply convinced", said Erich Honecker, "that even regional measures can strengthen confidence. Here I would like to refer to the proposal by the GDR and CSSR on negotiating the formation of a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe. Together with the proposals for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in northern Europe and similar efforts in the Balkans, a cordon of reduced military confrontation on our continent may be established."

The same aim is also served by the joint proposal of the SED and SPD for the creation of a "zone of trust and security in central Europe". The GDR is ready to start immediate negotiations with the governments of the states of the region.

"Our ideal is a nuclear-weapons-free world", said Erich Honecker. "The Berlin international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones clearly demonstrates how many forces of different political positions are united in the demand to forever ban nuclear weapons." The GDR supports a "joint European home," in which reason, trust, and good-neighborliness have a permanent place. "We regard the Helsinki Final Act and the CSCE documents based on it to be a foundation for that home. It is strengthened through the CEMA-EC relations whose introduction is supported by Denmark."

The GDR was in favor of concluding the Vienna CSCE meeting at the foreign minister level. "In this way, given responsibility and a sense of realism by all, the negotiations on conventional disarmament from the Atlantic to the Urals and on new military confidence-building measures can start in 1988. The qualitatively new forms and content of cooperation in economic, scientific-technical, humanitarian, and human rights questiona already agreed upon in Vienna can then be put into effect to benefit peace and the peoples. We welcome the follow-up measures envisaged for this, including the convening of meetings on the so-called humanitarian dimension of the CSCE in Paris, Copenhagen, and Moscow. The main concern of these conferences should be to advance the right of people to life and freedom, the full realization of political, civil economic, social, and cultural rights in their totality, and mutual interdependence."

The visit by the Danish prime minister to the GDR has opened a new chapter in the book of traditionally good bilateral relations and has strengthened the spirit of good-neighborliness. It is a vivid demonstration of the fact that for the neighboring states, which the Baltic Sea

does not separate but rather links, mutually fruitful cooperation is not only necessary but also useful. The GDR will continue in the future to promote the steady and long-term stable development of trade and economic relations with Denmark.

Baltic Cooperation Accord

LD1409112788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0849 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN)—The GDR and the Kingdom of Denmark have concluded a treaty on the demarcation of the continental shelf and fishery zones. The document was signed this morning by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, and Poul Schlueter, Danish prime minister.

Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, and Erik Herluf, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Denmark to the GDR, signed an agreement between the Government of the GDR and the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark on cooperation in saving human lives in the Baltic. This means that the treaty relations between the two states have been further expanded in the spirit of good-neighborliness.

Present at the ceremony in the GDR State Council building in Marx-Engels-Platz in Berlin were Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; other GDR personalities, and the entourage of the Danish prime minister. Both sides congratulated each other following the signing of the documents, which were drawn up in German and Danish, and raised a glass of champagne to further good cooperation.

Earlier, the official talks between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Poul Schlueter, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, were successfully concluded. Erich Honecker noted that the exchange of views had shown that the two sides agree on the fundamental questions of the present time. They are firmly determined to further expand their bilateral relations in the economic sector in line with the potentials of their economy, science, and technology.

The Danish head of government assessed the talks with Erich Honecker as extraordinarily positive concerning their content and atmosphere. He expressed his pleasure that Denmark and the GDR can cooperate so effectively in the economic field.

Poul Schlueter invited Erich Honecker to visit the Kingdom of Denmark. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

In the course of his visit to the State Council building, the Danish prime minister entered his name in the guest book of the GDR State Council.

Gen Kessler Receives Swedish Navy Delegation

AU0609152488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—At the end of their several-day visit to the GDR on Thursday [1 September], Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, received a delegation of the Swedish Royal Navy headed by its chief, Vice Admiral Bengt Schuback. During their talks at the Defense Ministry, the interlocutors paid tribute to the varied meetings between representatives of the two countries and their Armed Forces as an expression of the possibilities of good relations and fruitful cooperation between states with different social systems.

Army Gen Heinz Kessler briefed the guests on the humanistic assignment of the National People's Army. There is nothing more important for the GDR soldiers than to preserve peace together with their allies and to reliably protect the achievements of their peoples, he explained.

Vice Adm Bengt Schuback conveyed cordial greetings from Roine Carlsson, minister of defense of the Kingdom of Sweden, which were returned in kind by the GDR national defense minister. Vice Adm Theodor Hoffmann, deputy minister of national defense and head of the People's Navy, participated in the talks. Also present was Swedish Ambassador Henrik Liljegren.

Over the past few days the delegation had visited the "Karl Liebknecht" Officers College and combat ships and boats of a flotilla, and acquainted themselves with the sights in Berlin, Dresden, and in the coastal bezirk.

Stoph Offers Toast at Dinner in Pyongyang

AU0909112088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 88 p 5

[Toast by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, at a dinner given by Yi Kun-mo, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers, in Pyongyang on 7 September: "Cooperation Between the GDR and the DPRK Is Developing Dynamically"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Yi Kun-mo, dear Korean comrades and friends:

It is a particular pleasure for me to take this opportunity to again convey to you and to all the fraternal Korean people cordial greetings and congratulations from the GDR's party and state leadership and its working people on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

From the first minute of our stay, we have been able to convince ourselves that the Korean people are celebrating this great holiday with justified pride in the great successes achieved in building socialism.

We thank you for the cordial hospitality and the feelings of fraternal affinity surrounding us here in your beautiful country, which is justifiably known as the Land of the Morning Freshness.

Our current visit to steadily flourishing socialist Korea is an expression of our close friendly relations in all fields. On the basis of the agreements concluded between the leading representatives of our parties and states, Comrade Erich Honecker, and Comrade Kim Il-song, and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation, the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our countries and peoples is developing and deepening.

Over the 40 years since the founding of the first worker-peasant state on Korean soil, the fraternal DPRK people—under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, with the esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song at the head—have achieved successes of a truly historic dimension in the building of socialism.

By implementing the high targets of the sixth congress of its vanguard, the Korean people have again proven that socialism has gained firm ground on Korean soil.

The work of the DPRK, which is rich in initiatives and aims at safeguarding peace and detente on the Korean peninsula and in the entire region, is highly appreciated by all peace-loving forces in the world. The GDR welcomes and supports these efforts to initiate a result-oriented dialogue with South Korea, with the aim of peaceful reunification, and also supports its numerous appropriate proposals, including the proposal to establish a nuclear-free zone of peace on the Korean peninsula.

Like the working people in your country, the people of the GDR are also making their contribution to strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace with the successful implementation of the policy that was decided by the 11th SED Congress. Loyal to the obligation to do everything so that war will never again start from German soil, but only peace, the GDR is making every effort to promote an improvement in international relations.

The international meeting on nuclear-free zones, which was held in Berlin early this summer, met with a worldwide echo. In this spirit we will continue to develop our initiatives to establish a nuclear-free corridor, a chemical weapons-free zone, and a zone of trust and security in central Europe, and to work persistently and consistently for their implementation.

Dear friends, we note with satisfaction that the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and overall cooperation are developing dynamically. Together we are working to fulfill the agreements between our parties and states that comprise all fields of social life for the benefit of our two peoples.

Let me wish you, the communists, and all working people of the DPRK new great successes in fulfilling the demanding goals in further building their socialist homeland.

May the close and trusting relations between the SED and the Workers Party of Korea and between our states and peoples continue to strengthen and flourish.

Permit me to raise my glass and to drink:

—to the representatives of our parties and states, to the health of Comrades Kim Il-song and Erich Honecker;

—to the health of Comrade Yi Kun-mo and all Korean comrades and friends present here!

Long live the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK!

Returns From DPRK 11 Sep

LD1109211988 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 11 Sep ADN—The GDR party and government delegation led by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, returned from Pyongyang Sunday [11 September] afternoon. They had taken part in the official celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the DPRK.

Honecker, Stoph Greet DPRK on Anniversary

AU1209155388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 88 p 2

[ND report: "Friendship Between GDR and DPRK Has a Solid Foundation; Greetings From the GDR on the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the DPRK"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the DPRK, and Yi Kun-mo, chairman of the DPRK Council of Ministers:

Esteemed Comrades:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, we convey to you, the Central Committee of the WPK, the Central People's Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the DPRK people, most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people, as well as on our own behalf.

The founding of the DPRK on 9 September 1948 marked the beginning of the DPRK's development into a socialist industrial country with a developed agricultural sector.

During the past 40 years, the people of the DPRK, under the tested leadership of the WPK, have scored significant successes in building socialism. High-level performances in all spheres of the national economy testify to the working people's diligence and creativity.

The DPRK's consistent struggle to preserve peace in the world and detente on the Korean peninsula is receiving broad international recognition. The DPRK's constructive proposals, including the latest proposal for a joint meeting of representatives from the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly and the ROK's National Assembly, are timely steps in the joint struggle for a peaceful future for mankind.

It fills us with sincere pleasure that the close fraternal alliance between our parties, states, and peoples is continuously strengthening and deepening on the secure foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The GDR will continue to work with all its power to strengthen this firm friendship and the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two states.

On the occasion of this anniversary, we wish you and the fraternal people of the DPRK great new successes in implementing the resolutions of the Sixth WPK Congress and in further shaping the socialist society in the DPRK.

Please accept our best wishes for good health and well-being.

Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph,

chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Honecker, Stoph Greet Bulgaria on National Day

AU1209205288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 88 p 2

[ND report: "Great Appreciation for Socialist Bulgaria"]

[Text] East Berlin—On the occasion of the Bulgarian national day, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, sent the following telegram to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades:

On the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, we convey to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and all working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria cordial congratulations and friendly greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and all the GDR people.

The victorious popular uprising of 9 September 1944 introduced a new era in the history—which is rich in tradition—of the Bulgarian people, who since then have been making profound changes in all fields of social life under the leadership of the BCP.

Formerly backward Bulgaria has become a flourishing state, which is making successful progress on the path of socialism. In close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is standing at the forefront in the worldwide struggle for international stability and peaceful coexistence of the peoples. Today on its national day, Bulgaria can look back on an impressive course of development, one that is highly appreciated by and respected in the GDR.

We note with great satisfaction that our peoples are linked by deep friendship, based on their common goals and ideals. The more progress the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria make in building the socialist society, the more varied, full of contents, and richer their cooperation becomes—a cooperation whose core is the trusting relations between the SED and the BCP. Rest assured that, in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance of 14 September 1977, and in line with the agreements at the highest level, we will continue to do everything to further develop the relations for the benefit of our peoples and to increase our active cooperation to create a world without nuclear weapons and a comprehensive system of security and trust.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and all Bulgarian Communists and working people, further successes in implementing the guiding decisions of the 13th BCP Congress, and we wish you personally good health, creative energy, and well-being.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Tisch, FDGB Delegation Arrive in Angola

LD0709220088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0828 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Text] Luanda, 7 Sep (ADN)—A delegation of the FDGB National Exeeeutive, led by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Executive, arrived in Luanda today for a several-day friendship visit to the People's Republic of Angola. It accepted an invitation from the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA).

The guests were cordially welcomed at the airport by Pascoal Luvualu, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary general of UNTA, members of the UNTA general secretariat, and other personalities.

In a statement immediately after his arrival, Harry Tisch conveyed the friendly greetings of the 9.6 million GDR trade unionists and of all the GDR people. He stressed that the GDR has a high regard for the constructive spirit, courage, realism, and flexibilty of the Angolan Government in its efforts to peacefully resolve the conflicts in South-West Africa.

Tisch Meets Angolan President

LD0809181388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1230 GMT 8 Sep 88

[Text] Luanda, 8 Sep (ADN)—Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA and of the People's Republic of Angola, and Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB, expressed their agreement on all basic issues in the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament in Luanda on Thursday. They emphasized their joint effort to intensify the dialogue between all forces of reason and good will in order to achieve further steps for disarmament and the elimination of regional conflict.

In the friendly talk, Dos Santos pointed out that his country's constructive policy for the peaceful settlement of the problems of South-West Africa is part of worldwide efforts for detente, disarmament, and the preservation of lasting peace. He praised the GDR for always standing in solidarity at the side of the Angolan people in their just struggle.

Harry Tisch, who conveyed a personal message from Erich Honecker, emphasized that the latest international developments justify new hopes for a change for the better in international relations. As a result of the INF Treaty, a start in nuclear disarmament has been achieved. The Soviet Union and the other socialist states resolutely support the extension of this process to other spheres.

Najibullah Thanks Honecker for Greetings

AU1309131288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Dr Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, thanked Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, for the congratulatory message on the 69th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Afghanistan. In addition, the message states: "I am absolutely certain that the existing friendly relations in all fields between our two countries will continue to develop in the interest of our peoples, world peace, and security. I take this opportunity to wish the fraternal GDR people further success under your prudent leadership."

Increased Magdeburg Security Due to 'Sabotage'

AU0809153088 Bonn DIE WELT in German 8 Sep 88 p 1

["W.K." report: "Increased Army Presence After Sabotage Series; News Ban Imposed; State Security Service Looks for Perpetrators"]

[Text] Magdeburg—In several industrial centers, the GDR State Security Service and the police are searching for the perpetrators of presumably organized arson attempts, acts of sabotage, and nonviolent acts. According to information from GDR inhabitants and from people who have left the GDR, the fact that the secret service has been considerably reinforced in some areas demonstrates how seriously the security authorities are apparently taking this situation. In addition, it is said that military units have been transferred to the Magdeburg - Stendal area.

While the GDR media have so far not mentioned the events, GDR security organs have allegedly not yet succeeded in clearing up the background of a series of attempts made in the Magdeburg Bezirk in the spring and in capturing the perpetrators. In April shop windows were smashed and goods exhibited in exquisite shops were damaged in Magdeburg. Fires broke out at state fuel trade loading stations, and more than a dozen trucks were destroyed.

At the international GDR Deutrans Shipping Company, three trucks containing goods to be transported were burned. Unknown perpetrators poured detergents into tanks in the area of the state dairy and made the milk unfit for consumption. Two transformer stations were damaged by an arson attempt against the Rothensee transformer plant near Magdeburg. In Magdeburg, the fire brigade found the routes to the original sites of the fires blocked. Barricades and leaflets confirmed the authorities' suspicion that the attempts could have been organized, and that an attempt had also been made in the neighboring city of Stassfurt, the industrial site of potassium and salt mining and the radio and television

industry. Threats were directed against the Magdeburg IFA [Industrial Association for Motor Vehicle Construction] industrial enterprise, the chemical trade, and a steel foundry. The Army was above all being employed in a situation concerning bomb threats against the Stendal nuclear power plant north of Magdeburg.

The continued news ban has led to speculation by the population that the attempts are either exclusively due to political motives or can be partly attributed to increased criminality. After these attempts grew more frequent in the spring, the authorities considered it appropriate to deport several potential emigrants to the West and to establish a tight surveillance network in the Magdeburg - Stendal area. In spite of this, violent acts apparently have not ceased. Last week a state security investigator, before realizing who they were and after showing them his identification cards, asked two Bundestag deputies whom he happened to meet in Magdeburg to cooperate in persecuting unknown persons who allegedly had just destroyed public facilities. Arson attempts and acts of sabotage have been reported in other GDR regions, too. The State Security Service is presently reacting to nonviolent activities, regardless of how unimportant they may be, by making arrests. This has been reported by former political prisoners who were released early as part of a new redemption campaign by the FRG. One of them painted a large "A" and the year "85" on the window of his apartment after several applications for emigration had been rejected. A summary court sentenced him to 1 year's imprisonment. Allegedly, approximately 300 persons are still imprisoned for similar reasons in Cottbus.

Further Reportage on Leipzig Autumn Fair

Dinner for USSR Delegation

AU0809071988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Sep 88 p 4

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—A banquet was given in honor of the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig Autumn Fair headed by Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Berlin on Tuesday [6 September]. The friendly meeting in the Soviet Embassy was attended by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Guenter Schabowski, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership; Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Gerhard Briksa, minister of trade and supply; and Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Also present were Army General Boris Snetkov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and other important figures from both countries.

In brief speeches, USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov, Hermann Axen, and Vladimir Gusev paid tribute to the importance of the Leipzig Fair as a center of international trade, to the role of science and technology for increasing the capacity of industry, and to the progress achieved in the steadily deepening cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Vyacheslav Kochemasov stressed that at Leipzig the GDR has presented itself as a highly developed socialist country in the main fields of economy, science, and technology. One is fully justified in saying that the fair provides an important impetus to scientific-technological progress.

Hermann Axen referred to the close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR and all CEMA countries on the basis of socialist economic integration. Mastering the key technologies is the priority issue. It is gratifying that in particular in this field cooperation between the GDR and the USSR is developing intensively. This guarantees further success in solving the current tasks.

On behalf of his delegation, Vladimir Gusev admitted being impressed by the variety and range of exhibits at the Leipzig Fair, which is increasingly evolving from a purely commercial event into a venue of varied contacts and meetings, of an exchange of views, of getting together, and to a center where the latest scientific-technological results are demonstrated.

Export, Import Contracts Concluded

AU0909092488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] Leipzig (ND)—The vivid negotiations and business activities continued on the fourth day of the Autumn Fair in the Leipzig trade metropolis. The Textima Foreign Trade Enterprise concluded a contract with the Soviet partner enterprise Tekhmashimport on the export of equipment for laundry and dry-cleaning facilities.

The Metallurgical Trade Foreign and Domestic Trade Enterprise and the Polish Katowice Stal-Export Foreign Trade Enterprise concluded a contract on the mutual exchange of metallurgical products. A contract for the delivery of commercial vehicles in 1989 was signed with Albanian partners.

The Glass-Ceramics Foreign Trade Enterprise will purchase baking ovens for the porcelain factories in Reichenbach and Koenitz.

Further Contracts Agreed Upon

AU1309152688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 88 p 4

[Text] On the 5th day of the Leipzig Fair, GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises concluded extensive import and export contracts with numerous trade partners from all over the world. The GDR metallurigal enterprises and the Soviet Promsyrioimpoort Foreign Trade Association agreed on sizable mutual deliveries. The contract includes among other things the import of hot rolled strips, pig iron, and ferroalloys, as well as the export of special profiles and steel sheets. The USSR will also procure textile goods, including ready-to-wear clothes and knitwear, room textiles, and electronic data processing plants. The PRC will receive equipment and accessories for the construction of rail vehicles and will supply finished textile goods, including children's clothes.

The TAKRAF [transportation equipment, conveying equipment, and cranes] Foreign Trade Enterprise concluded export contracts for 1988 and 1989. The Socialist Republic of Romania will receive RDK-300 and RDK-630 slewing crawler cranes, as well as excavators, mobile cranes, and slewing cranes for railroads. TAKRAF overhead bridge cranes will be supplied to the Austrian Voest-Alpine industrial installation construction company.

The Industrial Installation Foreign Trade Enterprise signed a contract with this Austrian enterprise for the renovation of a continuous casting plant for slabs at the VEB [state enterprise] "Hermann Matern" Strip Steel Combine in Eisenhuettenstadt. With this project, one will be able to use the continuous casting plant to a considerably greater extent, thus creating the preconditions for increasing the production of flat-steel products.

The Progress Agricultural Machines Export Import Foreign Trade Enterprise also concluded extensive contracts. During the 1989-90 period the GDR will receive tractors, loaders, and spare parts from Romania and export swath lifters, hose pipes, and machinery for seed preparation. The GDR will export to Scandinavia agricultural equipment such as combine harvesters, swath-forming mowers, presses, and packaging machines for the foodstuffs industry.

Additional Agreements Reached

AU1309162888 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Sep 88 p 4

[Text] Leipzig—On the penultimate day of the Leipzig Fair, GDR foreign trade enterprises concluded important contracts with partners from all over the world. Textima [textile and clothing industry machine building] concluded a contract for 1989 on the export of flat knitting machines to the CSSR, Yugoslavia, and Mexico, of stitch-bonding machines to Brazil, and of rib circular knitting machines to Peru. Sheet-fed offset printing machines from the printing combine will be delivered to clients in France and Japan. The CSSR will purchase "Zirkon Supra-660" rotary offset printing machines.

Robotron will export two EC-1057 electronic data processing machines to the USSR. The facilities purchased in the GDR by the Soviet Vneshtekhnika enterprise are for use in the scientific research center for electronic computer technology. They are also for the development of software.

The Progress Agricultural Machinery Foreign Trade Enterprise will deliver plows, fertilizer spreaders, seed drills, and structural components for agricultural equipment to Nicaragua. The contracts contribute, among other things, to facilitating an increase in the country's own production of agricultural equipment. Based on this, a long-term contract up to 1990 was concluded with the IMPLAGSA [expansion not known] agricultural machinery company.

An agreement on the mutual delivery of metallurgical products for 1989 was concluded between the GDR Metallurgical Trade Foreign and Domestic Trade Enterprise and its partners in Bulgaria. Exports comprise, among other things, steel rods, bright steel, and angular steel, as well as thermostatic bimetals. Imports from Bulgaria comprise galvanized pipes and brass and copper strips. The Heim-Electric Foreign Trade Enterprise will deliver color television sets and stereo recorders to the CSSR. Water storage water heaters for the population will be purchased from this neighboring country.

Other import contracts envisage the purchase of spare parts for refrigerators and electric stoves from Poland, and of machinery and equipment for the machine-tool industry from Denmark. The Technocommerz Foreign Trade Enterprise concluded contracts with various FRG companies on the export of castings and multipurpose environmental protection equipment. The MLW [pharmaceuticals and medical and laboratory equipment] Intermed Foreign Trade Enterprise will deliver chemical enzyme analyzers to the FRG.

Scientific-technological results and consulting services from the GDR coal and energy sector were the subject of negotiations and the conclusion of contracts with more than 20 partners from socialist, capitalist, and developing countries. The focal points were the use of low-waste high technologies and rationalization equipment for the production of raw brown coal in open-cast mining, methods to efficiently refine them into high-quality energy sources, and the application of the GDR's experiences in the field of economical energy production, transmission, and use.

Fair Concludes 10 Sep

AU1409170588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN)—The participation of 6,000 exhibitors and of buyers, politicians, and visitors from 102 countries in the 1988 Leipzig Autumn Fair which

ends on Saturday [10 September] underlined the international character of the fair and its position as a place of trade which unites peoples in the interest of peace. At the important economic event, producers and exporters exhibited top-level scientific-technological achievements in 29 investment and consumer goods sectors. Great attention was paid to the traditional walkabout of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership.

In talks, government representatives, industrialists, and businessmen expressed their appreciation for the Leipzig Fair as a center of East-West trade and of the promotion of international dialogue and economic cooperation. They advocated stable and fruitful economic relations with the GDR. Two symposiums were dedicated to the 1988 theme of the fair: "Integrated Measurement, Test, and Control Engineering."

Long Delivery Times by Enterprises Noted

AU0709085088 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 6 Sep 88 p 14

["mh." report: "GDR Chemical Enterprises Have Long Delivery Times; Priority Given to the Soviet Union; Self-Sufficiency Aspirations Due to Lack of Foreign Exchange; High Energy Costs"]

[Text] Leipzig—The GDR chemical industry is also benefiting from the boom in the chemical industry. At the Leipzig Autumn Fair, West German enterprises have reported on long delivery times by GDR enterprises. It is important, however, that priority be given to deliveries to the Soviet Union.

In the first half of 1988 alone, the GDR delivered 385.6 million clearing units worth of chemical products to the FRG—that is, 26 percent more than in the same period last year. However, this increase is largely due to delivery shortfalls in the period of comparison, when the GDR's brown coal plants were not in operation. For the same reason, the GDR obtained almost 10 percent more—DM647 million—chemical products from the FRG in the first 6 months of 1987. Now, with a 15-percent decrease to DM547 million, West German deliveries have again reached a normal level.

In any event, the West German exhibitors in Leipzig are not expressing dissatisfaction. West German deliveries still considerably exceed purchases from the GDR, although FRG enterprises give a certain priority to the GDR's chemical industry. The prerequisite is that the quality, price, and reliability of deliveries are right. As a rule, the GDR's price demands correspond to the world market, although production costs in the GDR are reported to frequently be up to 30 percent higher than in the West due to their older plants, which are in need of repair, and higher oil prices.

According to unconfirmed reports, at $23 per barrel of Soviet oil, the GDR currently has to pay $5 to $6 more than the current world market price. According to a long-term contract, the oil price is calculated on the basis of the average price over the past 5 years. This means that the GDR, like the other East Bloc states, is only slowly affected by major prices increases, as in the past years, but that it also has to pay higher prices in the case of price cuts. Apparently, the reliability of deliveries has improved since the GDR established commercial agencies and depots in the FRG.

Chemical products accounted for DM1.7 billion or 12 percent of the 1987 total sales in inner-German trade, which amounted to DM14.5 billion. A total of DM670 million, or two-fifths, went to three big firms: DM250 million to BASF, DM220 to Hoechst, and DM200 million to Bayer, which will soon sign a cooperation agreement to produce antibiotics with the GDR. In all cases deliveries considerably exceed purchases. BASF, whose production structure most closely resembles the GDR chemical industry, has the most balanced ratio.

The GDR chemical industry is still trying to replace products which so far have had to be imported with chronically scarce foreign exchange by domestic products. For example, among other things, the GDR has set up on its own production in the fibers and primary fiber products sector. West German enterprises will have to adjust to this understandable aspiration, it was stated in Leipzig.

Dresden Leader Pleased With Hamburg Visit

LD1109200888 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] At the conclusion of his visit to Hamburg, Hans Modrow, first secretary of the Dresden Bezirk [area] SED Executive, has expressed his satisfaction with his exchange of views with political and economic figures. Concrete questions concerning the development of town-twinning were discussed openly and trustingly.

Further Reportage on Visit of Israeli Premier

'Gradual Normalization' of Ties

TA1409183088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] In Budapest, Prime Minister Shamir today met with the Hungarian prime minister and foreign minister. Our special correspondent in the Hungarian capital said the two sides agreed to work toward gradual normalization of relations. A major part of the talks was devoted to economic issues, with the Hungarian side seeking to know what Israel is prepared to do to invest in Hungary. Israel is to set up a permanent air link with Budapest.

'Full' Relations in 'Stages'

TA1409200388 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Israel and Hungary have decided to establish full diplomatic relations. It was agreed, however, that this would be done by stages. It was also agreed today—the first day of Prime Minister Shamir's visit to Hungary—to maintain a permanent air link between Tel Aviv and Budapest.

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met today with Hungarian leader Karoly Grosz and discussed the situation in the Middle East with him. This is the first visit of an Israeli prime minister to Eastern Europe, with the exception of Romania.

At the Budapest airport, Mr Shamir was greeted by the Hungarian deputy foreign minister. Although his visit was defined as private, Mr Shamir devoted most of his time to talks with Mr Grosz. [passage omitted]

Shamir Discusses 'Normal' Ties

TA1509065588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Budapest by Yig'al Rom; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] The prime minister was knowledgeable about all the details of bilateral relations. He stressed that the rapprochement between Israel and Hungary will take a positive turn and climax in the establishment of normal relations. Although no date was specified, our impression is that it will be soon. There was not a single word of criticism from the Hungarians about what is happening in Israel, in the Middle East, and in our relations with the Palestinians. This is true of the prime minister and the deputy prime minister. I explained our position and the way we believe the Middle East conflict can be settled. He told me that there is not a single leader of a communist country who does not discuss Israel with him. He also told me that there are differences of opinion within the countries and between the countries. He said Israel is a very popular issue and is often discussed. The approach is usually positive. All are convinced that there should be a normalization of relations; the question is when that will happen. Our impression is that it will be soon.

[Rom] You have scheduled a Jewish day today. You are planning to visit several Jewish sites and be a guest of the Jewish community. In perhaps one sentence, tell us what you expect from this visit.

[Shamir] I stressed to the prime minister the importance with which we regard our relations with the Jewish community here and the aid the Hungarian Government should give us to foster these relations. They understand the issue and do not oppose it. We plan to send Hebrew teachers here. There are a lot of Torah scrolls here that remain unused and should be transferred to Israel. In general, close cultural and national ties should be developed between Hungarian Jewry and Israel. I hope this will occur.

Shamir Views Economic Ties

TA1509075488 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0600 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Telephone interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Budapest by Dan Shilon and Ya'el Dan on 15 September—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Shilon] What do think motivates an orthodox communist country like Hungary to drastically change its policy and open up more toward Israel?

[Shamir] I would not describe it as orthodox. Hungary has recently displayed a great deal of openness and readiness to pave new roads for its economy and toward a more democratic regime. The Hungarians are interested in opening up more to the West and apparently believe that the road to achieving this also passes through Israel.

[Dan] By the way, were you surprised by the Hungarians' readiness to be so direct?

[Shamir] They were not specific, but they were positive.

[Shilon] In the meantime, until the time in the not too distant future when full diplomatic relations will be established, I understand you reached an agreement on a direct air link between the two countries, on more tourism and trade links. Can you give us more details?

[Shamir] That is correct. I am still waiting to meet with the foreign minister today, and I am really excited about the meeting with representatives of the Hungarian Jewish community, which is 80,000 strong, although before World War II it numbered 10 times that. [passage omitted]

On bilateral relations: There has been a significant increase in trade. In terms of percentages it has been enormous, although in figures it is not yet dramatic, for obvious reasons. It is, however, developing very nicely. Hungary is mainly interested in purchasing Israeli technology in agriculture, telecommunications, and other fields. Tourism is developing strongly. Over the past year some 30,000 Israeli tourists came to Hungary. This marks enormous growth compared with earlier years. Of course, the large Hungarian community in Israel is very significant in this field.

[Shilon] Vice Prime Minister Peres yesterday heard from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that the British Government would not even consider recognizing a Palestinian government-in-exile if it comes about, and that King Husayn will rejoin the political process in the not too distant future. How do you evaluate from Budapest what was said in London?

[Shamir] If what you just told me is what was said in London, it is positive and does not come as a surprise.

[Shilon] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Budapest, I understand you are returning today.

[Shamir] I am coming back this evening.

[Shilon] Bon voyage and see you in Israel.

[Shamir] Thank you and good-bye.

Grosz Meets Iranian Parliamentary Delegation

LD1409205688 Budapest MTI in English 1641 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—On Tuesday Karoly Grosz, the president of the Council of Ministers met in the Parliament Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Sadeq Khalkhali, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Iranian Parliament. At the meeting Mihaly Korom, the chairman of the constitutional law council was also present.

Mihaly Korom had negotiations during the day, with the Iranian parliamentary delegation. The Iranian politician briefed his hosts on the internal situation of his country and detailed the Iran-Iraq conflict. He asked for the support of Hungary at international level, first of all in the UN to help in promoting the implementation of the Security Council's Resolution No. 598 which calls for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, to serve lasting peace. He referred to the fact that the Geneva talks will most probably continue in New York and their successful conclusion could result in a lasting peace in the region. He highly praised Hungarian-Iranian relations, especially the cooperation between parliaments. He emphasized that in political, economic, scientific and other fields existing contacts could further be expanded. At the negotiations, Mihaly Korom, on request of the delegation, reported in detail on the work of the Hungarian Parliament, the election system and the internal situation.

The delegation was seen by Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs and Frigyes Berecz, minister of industry.

Present during the events of the visit of the delegation was Keyvan Imani, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Grosz Message to World Federation of Hungarians

AU0809153488 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 7 Sep 88 p 3

[Message by MSZMP General Secretary and Premier Karoly Grosz to the National Presidium of the World Federation of Hungarians on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Federation: "Karoly Grosz' Letter"]

[Text] Esteemed Presidium!

On behalf of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and on my own behalf, I congratulate with respect and appreciation the festive meeting of the Presidium of the World Federation of Hungarians on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its foundation.

The World Federation of Hungarians has become a symbol and an indispensable forum of collaboration between Hungarians living abroad and those living in the old homeland. The federation has survived the storms of the past 50 years in a respectful manner and in the service of noble goals, and has consistently transformed and adjusted to the changing world. The federation has gained undying distinction in preserving and fostering the Hungarian national awareness of successive generations, in increasing our culture, and in enriching the contacts between Hungarians living in our country and those living abroad. It is useful for all of us that the federation informs the people about our country and our life authentically and honestly, and mentions equally our results and problems.

This important anniversary provides us an opportunity to review the widespread and multilateral contacts between the Hungarians living abroad and in Hungary and to speak about our intentions and efforts. The position of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic is a clear and firm one: We consider it our duty to watch the smaller or larger communities of Hungarians, wherever life has thrown them. We are not, and cannot be indifferent to their fate. We take account of every Hungarian who, irrespective of his world outlook, religion, and his political approach, is ready to foster our common historical heritage and to participate in making our homeland prosper. All this is in harmony with the

fact that the decisive majority of Hungarians living abroad are honest and respectful citizens of the countries in which they established a home for themselves.

We are glad to see that an increasing number of scientists, entrepreneurs, and creative artists living and working in many countries of the world and who have achieved outstanding results in their fields of activity are accepting their roots with increased determination and are fostering their scientific, professional, and human contacts with the homeland. Regular meetings between Hungarian scientists living in Hungary and those living abroad also contribute to finding solutions to major global problems. However, in the midst of our homage to outstanding personalities, we should not forget those who gain respect for the Hungarian nation all over the world by their everyday diligent work: They also deserve all our appreciation.

The aim of the Hungarian Government is to help extend contacts with the Hungarians living abroad in the fields of culture, education, science, and economy, that is, in almost all the areas of society. The fact that the conditions for this are improving can be attributed primarily to the changes that are taking place here in Hungary. Old reservations that are often understandable but that have now become outdated are mutually disappearing, confidence is strengthening, and there is greater understanding of each other's situation and intentions. This is not a temporary situation and we regard it as a natural consequence of our social development.

Hungary is facing an historical turning point. In the not too distant future, we will see whether we can preserve the place we have earned for ourselves among nations and catch up with the developed countries, or whether our economic, scientific-technological, and social-welfare backwardness will further increase. Our aims and tasks are clear. We count on the understanding, assistance, and support of Hungarians living abroad in implementing these tasks.

During my visits abroad, I gained personal experience about our opportunities and our partners' intentions. In our talks and exchanges of views with personalities of Hungarian origin, we agreed on many things, but there were also people among them with whom we did not agree on a number of issues. This is only natural, and this cannot hinder cooperation. I regard the atmosphere of these meetings as the most important thing, an atmosphere of mutual respect and well-intentioned efforts.

Attention to the fate of Hungarians living beyond our borders is a permanent and major component of Hungarian foreign policy. I sincerely wish for the World Federation of Hungarians and their newspaper THE HUNGARIAN NEWS to further strengthen the ties between Hungarians living in the mother country and those living abroad, and to eliminate the existing prejudices. I greet all our Hungarian-speaking and Hungarian-hearted compatriots all over the world and wish them a worthy and substantial life and prosperity.

Leaders Greet DPRK, Bulgarian Counterparts

LD0809210188 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 8 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI)—On the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and prime minister, and Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council, greeted in a telegram Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Istvan Stadinger, speaker of parliament, also extended his regards to Yang Hyung-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

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Karoly Grosz and Bruno F. Straub also greeted in a telegram Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the national holiday of Bulgaria, the 44th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution. Istvan Stadinger greeted Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Pozsgay Interviewed on Reform, 'Economic Crisis'

AU1309082388 Vienna PROFIL No 37, 12 Sep 88 in German p 39

[Interview with Imre Pozsgay, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of state, by Hans Rauscher in Budapest on 2 September: "'One-Party System? Historical Accident'"]

[Text] Rauscher: Here in Budapest it is generally stated that Hungary is facing an "autumn of decisions," mainly due to the economic crisis. How serious is the situation?

Pozsgay: Socialism has caused a miracle in Hungary: We have inflation, unemployment, and a shortage of goods at the same time.

Rauscher: What now?

Pozsgay: I am in favor of liberalizing the economy, of radically reducing the state's role. But a market economy has to be accompanied by a concept of social policy. For the new tax policy (introduction of income tax) has brought disadvantages to the socially endangered strata.

Rauscher: In the final analysis, liberalization means a further denationalization.

Pozsgay: A new law on private enterprises will be introduced in October. Then it will be possible to have private enterprises with a staff of up to 30 and, in the case of joint stock companies, of up to 100 persons. A renewed denationalization is also necessary, in order to attract foreign capital. Hungary has high debts in the West. We have to bring operating capital instead of credit capital to the country.

Rauscher: You have also advocated free trade unions before.

Pozsgay: I have already negotiated with such persons. I am in favor of approving this. Trade union pluralism should exist in every enterprise. There is no room for party organizations in the enterprises, they are to be transferred from the place of work to the place of residence.

Rauscher: In Poland the government seems to be coming to terms with Solidarity after "7 lost years," as Lech Walesa puts it.

Pozsgay: If those in power in Hungary are able to develop a plan on the trade union issue in time and with the necessary intelligence, then we will not have a euphoric movement of 10 million, as Solidarity had in those days, but everybody will create this same sort of independence in his own world. This is my dream. But in Eastern Europe these dreams are fulfilled relatively rarely. Rauscher: Another dream is a multiparty system.

Pozsgay: I believe that in the end political pluralism cannot be avoided in the course of Central European development. By the way, I said "Eastern Europe" before, but I will not do so again because I am a faithful Central European. I cannot answer the question whether this pluralism will assume the form of a multiparty system now or in the near future. This will require organic development.

Rauscher: The multiparty system is not a dogma for Politburo member Pozsgay?

Pozsgay: I do not regard the question of a one-party system as a matter of principle. For me, this is more a historical accident than a historical achievement.

Rauscher: What is the future role of the party?

Pozsgay: We are working on a new constitution. The basic idea is integrate European legal culture and the idea of restricting and checking power. The party is to operate within the framework of the Constitution and is not to be a state within a state.

Rauscher: A new movement, the "Democratic Forum," from which a new party could develop, has just been established.

Pozsgay: The question of a multiparty system is not yet topical. With the present political culture the organization of parties could result in destabilization. We have to implement pluralism in the social organizations already now. First, appropriate associations are to be established in the fabric of society, so to speak.

Rauscher: You yourself were secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, which, although it was controlled by the party, represented many currents. Could one call it a party in the stage of birth?

Pozsgay: One could, if it is not regarded as an opposition to the MSZMP, but as a coalition partner. It can maintain its autonomy, but a basic consensus has to be achieved. I believe that this could lead to a political situation in which the opposition will also be legalized.

Rauscher: To hear you talking like this, one could assume that there is strong resistance to you among the conservatives in the party.

Pozsgay: I have experienced it, too.

Rauscher: And the population? How much does it believe in reforms, does it want to participate?

Pozsgay: There is a mood of crisis and of apathy, too. But at the same time, basic elements of trust exist. If political initiatives can be taken in the fall, it will be possible to avoid an open crisis. Two things have not been advantageous to us—the Hungarian-Romanian debate and the dam system. We are not able to pay ransom for 2.5 million Hungarians in Romania. And we have to settle the problem of the dam system.

Rauscher: Maybe you should hold a referendum on Nagymaros.

Pozsgay: Things will probably come to this. The government has to deal with a difficult inheritance. Moreover, the fact that the Czech part of the project will change the border for a length of 30 km has never been presented to parliament. The island on the other side is an area inhabited by Hungary and 30 villages exist there. The ethnic structure is changed by the fact that the Czechoslovaks are settling industrial workers there to run the power plant. So, whoever solves this for the country will have almost won in the public opinion of Hungary. In Hungary, this goes far beyond the "green" problems. It has a national dimension.

Marjai Departs for Moscow Economic Talks

LD1509081688 Budapest MTI in English
0718 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 15 (MTI)—Jozef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, left for Moscow on Thursday. He is to hold talks with leaders of the Soviet Government on current issues and tasks of economic and technical and scientific cooperation between the two countries, and the development of commercial relations.

Katona Returns From DPRK Jubilee Celebrations

LD1109211288 Budapest MTI in English
1452 MT 11 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 11 (MTI)—The party and state delegation, which had attended the series of celebrations on the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of Imre Katona, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and secretary of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has returned from Pyongyang. Present at the airport was Kim Pyong-il, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Hungary.

SPK Reports Cambodian Official's Departure

BK1409015288 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1115 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK, September 13—The party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea headed by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly, has left Budapest after an official friendship visit to Hungary from September 6-11.

While here, Chairman Chea Sim held talks with Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP], on the bilateral relations and on international issues of common concern.

He was cordially received on separate occasions by Janos Lukacs, Politburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Istvan Stadinger, president of the Hungarian National Assembly.

State Encourages Foreign Participation in Firms

AU0909113288 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 9 Sep 88 p 8

[Text] Before the end of this year, Hungary is to pass a new law on cooperative societies that will make capital participation of up to 50 percent much easier. In addition, there are plans to let foreigners buy Hungarian enterprises as of 1989.

With these steps Hungary is trying to channel more foreign capital—which it needs to restructure its economy—into the country, said Peter Loerincze, chief secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in Budapest.

At the same time, joint ventures with foreign countries will open up sales outlets for Hungarian enterprises, so that they can sell their products in the West more efficiently, Loerincze said, adding that he expects Hungarian pharmaceutical and rubber companies to be of particular interest to foreign investors.

According to Loerincze, the reform program will have to be implemented in the face of the resistance of individual industries, and even at the price of 100,000 workers' losing their jobs, or the necessary liquidation of companies.

In preparation for the new law, a number of Hungarian enterprises are already planning conversion to stock corporations.

Security Moves With USSR on Ukraine Nationalists

Kiev News Conference

LD1409221888 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] A news conference was held in Kiev concerning the joint operation by Soviet and Polish security services against the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists [OUN]. For many years members of the organization conducted activities against the interests of the Soviet Union and Poland. Films were shown on the apprehension of some OUN couriers and on spy equipment, clearly indicating the aims of their mission. Program documents and operation instructions for OUN followers are in the possession of the Polish and Soviet authorities.

'Western Agents' Unmasked

LD1509005588 Warsaw PAP in English 2310 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Kiev, Sept. 14—The game between the Soviet KGB, the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs and the OUN Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists with headquarters at Zeppelinstrasse 67 in Munich, the FRG, lasted a record-breaking 20 years.

This unusual operation of the security forces of Poland and the Soviet Union was today the subject of a press conference held in Kiev attended by: Col. Konstantin Vysotskiy representing the KGB, Maj. Aleksander Minkowicz representing the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs, Swiatoslav Panchishin, a physician from Lvov and Yuriy Ivanchenko, a journalist from Kiev.

At the end of the sixties, one of the Ukrainian emigration organizations, the foreign troops of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (affiliating about 70 thousand people from among the 3 million Ukrainian emigrants in the West) recruited Tomasz Bilinski, a Polish citizen of Ukrainian descent in London and ordered him to establish contact with Panchishin, who came from a Lvov family well-known in nationalist circles.

The Polish security authorities, aware of Bilinski's nationalist views, followed his moves and when he departed for Lvov after returning from London, relevant Soviet authorities were informed about this. Panchishin agreed to cooperate with him and the emigration organization and at the same time informed the Soviet authorities about this. After a meeting of representatives of the Soviet KGB and the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs, a decision was made to start a game with the foreign nationalist centre and create a ficticious "Panchishins group". A twenty-plus-year-long operation was set in motion.

The programmatic documents of the OUN proclaimed as their chief aim a struggle to reactivate a sovereign Ukrainian state, to divide the Soviet Union and bring down the Soviet social system.

The "cooperation" between the Soviet KGB and the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs with the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists led to the unmasking of over 20 Western agents operating in the Ukraine, to get hold of documents on hostile activities against the Soviet Union, to neutralize the activities of emigration and Western centres in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and isolate many Soviet citizens, which the nationalists were counting on, from anti-state activities.

Why has the game with the Ukrainian nationalists been stopped. The political situation has changed and there is a departure from a policy of confrontation with Western states. The operation conducted by the Soviet KGB and the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs proved that there is no base for clandestine anti-state activity in the Soviet Union. It is moreover expected that the governments of the countries playing host to the Ukrainian nationalists will draw appropriate conclusions from this whole affair.

Greetings Sent to Bulgaria on National Day

AU1209133788 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 88 p 2

[Greetings message from State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Zbigniew Messner to Bulgarian counterparts on Bulgarian National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; and Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; in Sofia:

Dear Comrades: On the 44th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we send the fraternal Bulgarian people, BCP Central Committee, State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and you personally sincere greetings and best wishes from the Polish people, PZPR Central Committee, and PPR State Council and Council of Ministers.

The proclamation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was the fulfillment of the aims of all the revolutionary and patriotic forces of the Bulgarian people that were concentrated in the fatherland front led by the BCP.

Following the road of socialist construction, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has achieved great success and profound social and economic changes, which have assured the Bulgarian people historic progress in the material and cultural spheres, and have made them the real managers of their country.

These achievements, as well as the People's Republic of Bulgaria's international activity for the sake of consolidating peace and cooperation, are arousing our respect and esteem.

We wish to stress with satisfaction that over the past 44 years, our relations have developed favorably in all spheres, the cooperation between our parties and states has expanded, and Polish-Bulgarian friendship has increased. This fully suits the interests and aspirations of our people, forms our joint contribution to consolidating unity and cooperation between our states within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA framework, and is an important factor for peace and cooperation in Europe.

We are convinced that in the future, too, we will act together for the sake of consolidating a comprehensive Polish-Bulgarian cooperation based on the solid foundations of a unity of ideological and political goals and on traditional bonds of friendship between our peoples.

The important processes of socialist renewal and restructuring in Poland and Bulgaria are providing new substance and opening up new possibilities of joint activity, of which we wish to make full use.

On your national day, we wish you, dear comrades, further achievements in the socialist achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; a consolidation of its international prestige; and success in our joint struggle for lasting peace, social progress, and socialism.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman; Zbigniew Messner, PPR Council of Ministers chairman.

Kiszczak, Church, Others Discuss Roundtable

LD1409150388 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] At PRON headquarters General Czeslaw Kiszczak met with members of the PRON National Council's Executive Committee. They discussed preparations for the roundtable conference. The meeting was attended by representatives of the board of the Polish Academy of Sciences, the Supreme Council of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, the OPZZ, the National Union of Farmers, agricultural circles and organizations, the main board of the Polish Women's League, the main board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, the national board of ZMW, the Supreme Council of the Association of Polish Students; the headquarters of the Polish Scout Union; the main board of the Association of Polish Journalists; the main council of the Supreme Technical Organization, and the Polish Economics Association.

Today Gen Kiszczak visited Father Adam Kuczma, president of the Polish Ecumenical Council, to discuss preparations for the roundtable conference.

Kiszczak, Walesa Hold Second Round of Talks

AU1509112388 Paris AFP in English 1107 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 15 (AFP)—Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, opened a second round of talks here Thursday with Polish Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak, an AFP correspondent reported.

The talks, which were being held in a government house in the residential district of Mokotow, followed a first round on August 31.

Two Roman Catholic church officials—Monsignor Jerzy Dabrowski and Father Alojzy Orszulik—along with a Polish Communist Party politburo official, Stanislaw Ciosek, and a church intellectual leader were taking part.

Mr. Walesa had told reporters on arrival here from his home city of Gdansk that "there is no freedom without Solidarity," but refused to comment on the talks.

Solidarity has mandated Mr. Walesa to negotiate for the legalization of the movement, which was outlawed after the imposition of martial law by Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski in December 1981 .

Thursday's talks were expected to be devoted to the preparation of a "roundtable" conference between the government and opposition figures.

Sejm Reform Group Votes Government Restructuring

LD1409220588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Proposals connected with introducing the economic reform were accepted today by the Sejm Extraordinary Commission.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] I am in the lobbies of the Sejm just after the work of the Extraordinary Commission has ended. Journalists were not allowed in. I am talking to Deputy Jozef Szawiec about what was decided. [passage omitted]

[Szawiec] [passage omitted] The conclusions of the commission are as follows: Without a deep restructuring of the political system of government no improvement or stimulation in economic life will occur; next other forces must be included in government; and thirdly a general and fundamental restructuring of the government must take place.

[Reporter] And if concrete conclusions have been reached must the whole chamber undertake them?

[Szawiec] Of course the whole chamber must do so because our resolution is more than five pages long and I would say it contains particular, and I would even say,

detailed elements about the behavior of enterprises, of various systems including the banking system and the finance system; indeed it must be admitted it is quite a detailed resolution. It was voted on by individual and small elements in a democratic manner.

[Reporter] Many people are interested in whether you reached a decision on the usefulness of particular people for work in the government.

[Szawiec] We didn't generally analyze the usefullness of particular people holding positions. But we considered the premier to be responsible for this. He puts forward propositions (on the full?) composition of the government. That is also why a deep restructuring must take place [words indistinct] government and the premier has to carry it out, as the head of government. [end recording]

PZPR Politburo Discusses Roundtable Talks

LD1509091788 Warsaw PAP in English
0730 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 14—The PUWP CC Political Bureau reviewed the state of the implementation of concepts and tasks contained in decisions of the 8th PUWP CC plenum September 13. The session sized up Poland's socio-political situation, with the authorities of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) taking part in the debates.

The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the OPZZ authorities come out for continuing efforts leading to broadening the plane of national agreement.

The key to success of the "round table" talks consists in honesty and credibility of partners, sincere intention to achieve constructive results in the dialogue of varous social forces and representatives of various political orientations.

Ultimate demands, threats to disturb social peace and pace of the economy's work, fanning up dangerous excitement, the creation of various kinds of accomplished facts by setting up various kinds of illegal organizational structures and increasing preconditions are incompatible with dialogue conceived in such a way. Avoiding talks with trade unions operating in factories resembles "methods" known at the start of the 1980s leading nowhere, dangerous for society, citizens, agreement and reforms.

A great misunderstanding consists in the desire to limit the "round table" talks to an auction according to an unfortunate principle "all or nothing." During the talks various partners are to jointly discuss and agree upon general questions of changes in the system of wielding power, in Poland's political, social and economic life. The most important question is agreement on all these issues.

The Political Bureau debaters stressed that the principle of the functioning of one trade union in one factory enables this union to express all workers' demands and to shape its programme and authorities in keeping with the will of the majority of working crews.

The session said that in tune with openness, declared by the trade unions, all working groups, with various views and aspirations, can join in.

The Political Bureau studied reports on shaping costs of living in the first half of this year and their forecast for the remaining part of this year. The trade union leadership told the Political Bureau about the course of the debates of the OPZZ Council's recent session and substantiated resolutions adopted by it.

The planned dynamics of incomes and prices was considerably exceeded this year, which is one of the main causes for the worsening of the market situation.

The statistical data show that the rise in wages and the populations other incomes exceeded the growth of prices and costs of living in the first half of this year.

The Political Bureau shares the trade unions opinion that the worsening of the populations moods was also influences by the uneven timing of the rise in prices, wages and the populations other incomes.

The Political Bureau deemed it necessary to strenthen the price and wage discipline, particularly in material production, and to make an increase in wages strictly dependent on the rise in production and supplies of marketables.

Law and elementary decency towards a great majority of working people who treated their working duties with full responsibility forbid to pay wages for the time of strikes.

The Political Bureau discussed organizational assumptions and a programme of work for the socio-state commission for the prices and incomes, the setting up of which was recommended by the 7th PUWP CC Plenum.

The Political Bureau said that under the conditions of the ongoing political struggle party authorities and organizations must be marked by increased autonomy of action and political initiative.

The Political Bureau approved of the most important proposals of a programme to observe the 70th anniversary of Poland regaining its independence. This was a great historic victory of all social classes and strata of the Polish people and the attainment of patriotic strivings of many generations of Poles.

The Political Bureau reviewed programmatic assumptions of commemorating the 40th anniversary of the unification of the Polish working class movement, the setting up of the PUWP.

Gdansk Paper Assesses Church Role in Accord

LD1409115188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] [Reporter] An editorial comment by Krzysztof Grabowski, entitled Who Builds, Who Hinders appeared in today's GLOS WYBRZEZA [Gdansk Voice of the Coast newpaper]. The Roman Catholic Church is a great force, enjoying enormous authority throughout society, in Poland. It is a force which stabilizes the social order. It is an institution which, independently of harsh assessments meted out to the authorities, expresses itself on matters concerning the national and state existence, not only with concern and anxiety but, above all, with a great sense of responsibility. On political matters and key social problems, the primate speaks on behalf of the church. This does not mean, after all, that the remaining priests do not have their own political opinions nor that they do not express them. However, when a priest, in liturgical robes, stands in front of the alter and delivers political sermons, he places the church's authority onto the same scale as his own opinions. This is an abuse of trust and faith. Apart from this, the importance of words spoken by the church hierarchy has sufficient weight and does not have to be backed up by political sentries, too often belittling the credibility of official enunciations by actions greatly diverging from the declarations.

In another part of the article, the GLOS WYBRZEZA commentator states:

The mechanism bringing together the political opposition within church walls will stop functioning when the part of it that recognizes systemic principles becomes a legally operating force. The moment when this will happen appears to be increasingly close. Certainly, however, the pace of transformations in our country will not be accelerated by political gatherings and such sermons in our churches. They may simply propel the mechanism of confrontation. The church is a force which wants and knows how to build. We are now to begin the construction of a new order of agreements in Poland. It will not be possible to build it without the consent and participation of the church nor in opposition to it. Rallies at places of worship delay construction. They crush the foundations of order. It is not the issue that prayers [word indistinct] should be conducted every day in Polish churches. This is not sensible. It is not expected that Father Jankowski should start praying for St Wojciech. It would be enough for him not to get in the way.

Two New Strikes Break Out Among Workers

Gdynia Transport Workers

LD1409141988 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] This morning, the work force of the Gdynia branch of the Voivodship Transport Enterprise [WPK] did not start work. A strike committee has been set up there. According to information which we have acquired, talks are planned in the next few hours between representatives of the voivodship authorities, the management, and striking workers of the WPK bus depot in Gdynia.

Miastko Leather Workers

LD1409150688 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Starting this morning, employees at the Glove and Leather Clothing Factory of the Alka Northern Leather Industry Plants in Miastko began a several-hour-long work stoppage, caused by the dissatisfaction with the recently introduced new incentive bonus regulation. After talks with the factory management, a section of the work force of the Miastko factory started work and trusted representatives from the trade union organization began to draft the proposals and economic demands of the work force. At noon, the trade union factory council began deliberations on the factory's economic situation and the employees' proposals.

Sekula, Samojlik on Strike Losses, Wages

AU1209142688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep 88 p 2

[PAP report: "Illegal Strike Time Has Not Been Worked"]

[Text] Will the losses that have been incurred by the economy increase, because of wages paid to the work forces that were on strike? Was anyone a winner, because of the strikes? What is being done to reduce wage disparities?

Ireneusz Sekula, minister of labor and social policy, and Bazyli Samojlik, minister of finance, gave answers to these questions in front of television cameras on 7 September. They said that the period during which the illegal strikes took place does not count as time that has been worked and, therefore, there is no basis for paying wages for the period in question. This is stated quite clearly in the regulations contained in the labor code and the trade union law. Replying to the second question—has anyone benefited from the strikes?—Samojlik said that the government is not allocating enterprises' funds for paying wages, but is describing the universally binding principles governing the means whereby funds for wages are acquired. Every enterprise's wage policy depends on its financial situation and its development strategy. In defining the parameters for determining funds for wages, the government uses the projections contained in the plan and introduces possible adjustments. This year they applied to the entire national economy, and none of the adjustments applied to any enterprise, whether it was on strike or not. Samojlik said: "There is an absolute ban on granting tax concessions, relief, or exemptions to enterprises whose economic situation has worsened as a result of the strikes."

Ireneusz Sekula spoke about actions aimed at reducing wage disparities for some occupational groups. The faster than planned growth of wages in the material production sphere has meant that wage increases in the budgetary sphere envisaged by the plan have turned out to be too small. These disparities are already being eliminated by government decisions. As we know, there has been an increase in funds for teachers' wage increases, and an additional wage increase is being paid to doctors, insurance employees, and employees in other branches of the budget sphere. As a result of this, during the second half of the year, the ratio envisaged by the plan, which has been upset lately, will be restored. There has also been a comprehensive assessment of wages in enterprises in which average wages deviate from the norm by as much as minus 20 percent. The Council of Ministers has decided to grant these enterprises limited concessions facilitating a tax-free increase in wages. But, as Sekula stressed, the government has not allocated any money for this purpose, because it cannot do so under the conditions of the economic reform.

More on Losses Caused by Strikes

AU1309102588 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 88 p 3

[PAP report: "Losses Difficult To Make Up"]

[Text] The recent strikes have confirmed yet again that the economy is a system of interconnected parts, and that any disruption in the work of any one part has a serious effect on the functioning of the system as a whole.

The strikes in the coal mines of the Jastrzebie region caused coal deliveries to fall. The results of this were also visible in steelworks, for example in the Katowice steelworks. Although no major furnace in this plant was extinguished, nevertheless they operated at less than full capacity. Some 8,225 less tonnes of coal were extracted. This quantity is enough to produce 9,595 tonnes of steel or 8,200 tonnes of semi-finished goods. Thus, the production loss suffered by the Katowice steelworks was Z533 million.

However, the worst situation was in the coking plants belonging to the steelworks. The coking plant in Zdziszowice failed to produce 17,220 tonnes of coke and 7.2 million cubic meters of coal gas, worth a total of Z620 million. The "Friendship" coking plant did not produce 6,686 tonnes of coke and 1,470,000 cubic meters of coal gas, resulting in losses of Z233 million within this coking plant itself, or a total of Z1406 million for the entire steelworks. When one adds to this the costs of maintaining installations and the lost profits, total losses suffered by the work force of Katowice steelworks amount to Z1.946 billion. Coal reserves are slowly being reestablished.

The strike in the port of Szczecin threatened to delay deliveries of components to the "Stomil" rubber goods plant in Sanok. The ship "Wejherowo," which was carrying special adhesives from Antwerp, was successfully unloaded in Gdynia on 1 September, as a result of which the manufacture of rubber seals for the car industry was only temporarily disrupted. Fortunately, the Sanok plant supplied its chief clients, the car factories in Bielsko-Biala and Tychy, in good time, and car production was not interrupted. All types of rubber goods are presently being manufactured in the Sanok plant. Sulfur shipments to the port of Gdynia are also proceeding normally. There are no problems with the sulfur mines in the Tarnobrzeg area.

However, the management of the port of Gdansk has had many telephone calls from plants about disruptions in deliveries. For example, transportation equipment plants in Lodz reported that shipments of this equipment to and from Gdansk would be curtailed. A telex with a similar message was sent by the hospital equipment plant in Zywiec, Poland's only producer of heavy medical equipment. The plant produces, among other things, operating tables, dentists chairs, and hospital beds.

A telegram sent by "Weglokoks" coal shipment enterprise in Katowice informed about the anxiety of foreign consumers of Polish coal. A client in Brazil had asked for an immediate reply telling him when he would receive his order of 100,000 tonnes of coal.

"Czechofracht," which ships Czechoslovak goods through Poland, said that Poland would bear the costs incurred by not servicing ships carrying Czechoslovak imports and exports. One ship, carrying 5,000 tonnes of Czechoslovak steel, was rerouted to Rijeka in Yugoslavia.

A telegram from a coal mine in Lubin described the effects caused by the non-arrival of machines and equipment imported from Sweden, for example water pumps; and electric components and coal excavator parts from the FRG. Disruptions of these supplies are not only affecting output, but also the safety of the workers.

Investigation Into Death of Militiaman Reported

Procedures Detailed

AU1209150988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 88 p 2

[PAP report: "Investigations in Progress"]

[Text] The voivodship prosecutor of Tarnobrzeg is conducting investigations into the tragic death of Citizens Militia functionary Lieutenant Mieczyslaw Turbakiewicz while on duty at the Stalowa Wola steel combine on 31 August. During this time, there was an illegal strike in the combine, in which a part of the work force was involved.

In the evening, when a group of strikers attempted to lead Lieutenant Turbakiewicz out through the steelworks gate, a shot was fired. The functionary was hit in the head. He was immediately taken to the local hospital and operated on. M. Turbakiewicz died on 1 September.

Intensive investigations are under way. Questioning and on-site inspections are being carried out, and other evidence gathered.

The prosecutor has ordered a series of forensic tests, the results of which will be known in the next few weeks. So far, tests of Lieutenant Turbakiewicz's blood have been completed at the J. Sehn Institute of Forensic Medicine. The texts indicate a negative alcohol content in the blood.

The investigations are continuing.

Death Cause Undetermined

AU1209150888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 88 p 2

[Message signed by the press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs: "Concerning the Stalowa Wola Tragedy"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, TRYBUNA LUDU carried a letter from Mr Jozef Kempski from Lodz, asking the "organizers of the workers strike at the Stalowa Wola steelworks to reveal and hand over to justice those who killed or led to the killing of Lieutenant Turbakiewicz."

I wish to explain that the investigations into this case are continuing, and that right now it is impossible to determine whether we are dealing with homicide, suicide, or an accident.

I stress that in no official communique so far, whether from the Ministry of Internal Affairs of from the Prosecutor's Office, has there been any expression which would forestall the results of the investigations and the conclusion of a case that remains unsolved.

As we know, not everyone displays the same attitude. The authors of the statement that has been read in churches in Stalowa Wola and the communique signed by the so-called Solidarity Information Committee assume in advance that it was suicide. This really creates a sorry picture of those who call out for truth and justice so loudly and frequently, making it seem as if they are indulging in dirty dealings.

The tragedy and grief affecting Lieutenant Turbakiewicz's relatives and colleagues today do not prevent them from understanding the broader and general issues. Thus, they are avoiding a hysterical reaction. But they do expect to find out the identity of those responsible for the tragedy, in other words, those who stirred the emotions of the strikers, fanned moods of hatred, and, by means of their attitude, extolled signs of aggression.

The investigations are being carried out by the voivodship prosecutor of Tarnobrzeg, and bodies of the Interior Ministry are carrying out some of the investigation work under his authority. The duty to uncover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the deed cannot be entrusted to anyone else.

However, in this case, as in all others, we count on cooperation and help from society, convinced that society will give it to us for the sake of respect for the rule of law and elementary ethics.

Major Wojciech Garstka, press spokesman of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Oppositionist Paszynski on Anticrisis Pact

AU1309155688 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 11 Sep 88 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Aleksander Paszynski, former POLITYKA journalist, chairman of the Murator cooperative, and sponsor of the Economic Society, which remains unregistered, by Inga Kaltenbergh: "We Cannot Wait Any Longer"—date, place not given]

[Text] [Kaltenbergh] Much publicity was given to the UW [presumably Warsaw University] meeting between government representatives and those of the oppositionist communities to discuss the anticrisis pact. You also took part in this discussion, which means that you attach hopes to such a pact....

[Paszynski] I regard such a pact as reasonable. The country's situation is such that we have to take some action to eliminate the crisis as soon as possible. The government will be unable to do this. Nor is there any sense in delaying declaring one's participation. This is a matter of rescue, and we need to hurry. In a few years or even in a year there may be little worth rescuing. However, the fact that one thinks that an anticrisis pact is necessary does not mean that it should be concluded only in order to renovate the economy, as the authorities would like to have it. You can renovate an old monument or an old house, but there is no sense in renovating a failure. We must realize that the experiment of the socialist economy in Poland and elsewhere has failed, a fact that gives rise to various questions, one of them being whether we should return to capitalism since we now regard the system of the socialist economy as a failure. We do not have to necessarily return to capitalism, but if one is convinced that socialism is a must in our geopolitical situation, then I will say: Well, let us have socialism, but only in the area of distribution, not in the area of production.

Generally speaking, after 70 years of the existence of socialism the term "socialism" means nothing as a symbol of the social system. The gap between Yugoslav socialism and Albanian socialism is so great that it is difficult to find their common denominator. You can say the same thing about capitalism. You cannot compare Chilean capitalism with European capitalism. You may say, and no one will be able to contradict you, that Scandinavian social mechanisms are more socialist than ours. In our country, regardless of socialism, it is necessary to adopt the long tested methods of production. The more effective and rational production is, the easier it is to equitably share its products. After all, we have found out that social justice is not determined by the question of the ownership of production means. Nor does the socialist system of management determine social justice. What is primarily important is the autonomous ability to produce material goods. This means that we should adopt the effort to achieve the greatest possible economic effectiveness as the basis of our reform, and should leave freedom in negotiating the equitable distribution of the goods we produce alone.

[Kaltenbergh] How do the authorities view such reasoning now?

[Paszynski] Today it is the people and the apparatus of power that are against the authorities. The apparatus is afraid of major changes and of losing its importance. It is especially afraid of losing the sphere of policy. There are people among the authorities who see that the system is ineffective and that something in it should be repaired. These people call themselves reformers, but they also lack imagination and courage. They see the anticrisis pact as support for the measures launched by the authorities. They continue to look for allies who would support their own programs.

[Kaltenbergh] The opposition is accused of not possessing its own clear program.

[Paszynski] This is partly true. The life of the opposition is altogether difficult, and that is why it has not been able to clearly articulate its arguments. That is its difficulty. What is actually the opposition in our country? It is not a structure with an organizational framework. Nor does it represent any movement. It is merely an expression of protest, and this has been so from the very beginning. Those 10 or 11 million Solidarity members in 1981 represented no alliance or movement with a clear program. Those people were linked only by their protest. It was their misfortune that they did not create sufficiently strong centers capable of formulating their own programs. They were pushed by the authorities into a nest of resistance and had to entrench themselves. Such are the facts of the political game. But I think that the opposition should dare to do more than that. It should launch programmatic actions.

It is the opposition that has a chance to propose the program for an anticrisis pact, given the existing internal and external conditions of our country. The times are over when the authorities were the only decisionmaking body. We must reverse the situation and see that it is the authorities who oppose the people.

[Kaltenbergh] Many people are indifferent to the country's interest, and the number of such people is growing all the time. How is it then possible to talk about people's support for the anticrisis pact?

[Paszynski] I think there are reasons for that. People have no choice and see no program which they could support. That is why the support for the authorities does not increase and that for the opposition continues to decrease. People's experience goes back to August 1980. They see that the present forms of protests produce more harm than benefit. At the end of the seventies we had the same indifference, but August canceled it for a brief time. However, the rather general return of indifference should induce the less specifically defined opposition to stimulate the masses anew.

[Kaltenbergh] You have sketched the conditions under which an anticrisis pact could be concluded. The first condition is that our government should not include representatives of the parties and political orientations but should be composed of outstanding experts and should be headed by a person trusted by the PZPR, the opposition, and the Episcopate. The Episcopates' acceptance is especially important, because it would create the trust of most people. Would you like to be included in such a government?

[Paszynski] In such a case I would like to commit myself to attempts to eliminate the stalemate we are in.

[Kaltenbergh] It is necessary to ask people to come to terms with a further temporary deterioration of their living standards. This is not an easy task.

[Paszynski] Large segments of our people are aware of such a necessity, and if they are against it, then only because they do not believe in better prospects. They do not trust the government. People are convinced that the economic reform will end in an even greater tightening of their belts. There is no doubt that it was against this background that the April-May strikes took place. After all, wage raises were rather small, but they were still raises. On the other hand, strikers did not think that giving up their wage demands would help to improve the state of the economy. It is the tragedy of those in the authority, or at least of those of them who want changes, that no one trusts them.

[Kaltenbergh] What has been the result of deliberations to date?

[Paszynski] Nothing, except that participants stated their positions. As is usual with the first meeting, its participants did no more than to lay their cards on the table.

[Kaltenbergh] When will the next meeting be held?

[Paszynski] No date was mentioned. There is a rather justified fear that the entire issue of the meeting between representatives of the government and those of the opposition is merely a propaganda humbug [previous word in English]. It is possible that efforts are being made to create an impression, for the benefit of foreign policy, that the situation in Poland is beginning to normalize itself. The authorities have already reaped some benefits from that, such as concessions on our debts and improved relations with many countries. There are people who think that the talks in question served only this purpose and that it was a measure to weaken the opposition. These people are afraid of being drawn into a game of sham moves.

[Kaltenbergh] But you are not among those distrustful people?

[Paszynski] Am I? I do not know whether the distrustful may be right. However, you can never find out what cards the other side holds in a card game, if you do not sit at the same table with it. That is why this argument has induced me to formulate the aforementioned proposals. Of course, I do not maintain that things should be as I have conceived them. That was only an outline of the subjects we must keep in mind. An attempt at an outline.

[Kaltenbergh] Pluralism is a sine qua non of an anticrisis pact. What is your idea of pluralism? You have set up an economic society, but not a political party. Does this mean that you think that it is too early for new political parties to be set up?

[Paszynski] Yes, it is. We have not reached this stage yet. We need now transitional setups such as political clubs and associations, which should evolve into parties. Every normal society must have pluralism in order to be able to express its convictions. But it is impossible to cancel the present system at a stroke. Also, as long as certain changes do not take place in the entire socialist bloc, there can be no question of the democratic model we are dreaming of. My proposals provide for a 2-year process of changes. The most important problem is to raise the economy and the next problem is to change the Constitution and to depart from the one-party system.

[Kaltenbergh] Successively?

[Paszynski] The one cannot be done without the other. I am afraid that an economic success would satisfy the authorities and that meeting the needs of society could be considered as less important. There is also another reason. As we know, deep social changes require sacrifices and are not feasible unless supported by people. But this support can be obtained only if people are convinced that they are able to influence changes and that these changes go in the right direction. This means that if one thinks that raising the economy is of primary importance for the country, one must also launch political changes. It is true that Daniel Passent [POLITYKA columnist] and others who share his views assert that it is easy to imagine the one without the other. Indeed, there exist in the world examples of the effective economy in a totalitarian system, such as South Korea, Far Eastern Asia [Korea Poludniowa, Azja dalekowschodnia]. But in the specific Polish situation the absence of people's trust is bound to paralyze the government. That is why, to ensure that the government is not helpless, economic reforms must go hand in hand with political reforms.

[Kaltenbergh] Do you believe in the success of perestroyka? What question would you have asked M. Gorbachev if you had been able to attend the meeting with him at the Warsaw Royal Palace?

[Paszynski] I think that Gorbachev's situation is similar to the situation of our government. His actions are determined by his conviction that the system is ineffective, but I do not know what his goal and final vision are. I would have asked him about the dependence of government on its own apparatus. This is what puzzles me in the case of our government, too. For me this dependence is a classic example of the fear of relying on one's own society and of the impossibility of breaking out of the shackles of dogmas. Take such a fact at least: The government says that one of the elements of the reform is to be the equality of all sectors. This sounds very nice. But it also means that one sector may be more efficient in taking advantage of equality and may forge ahead of other sectors. What if such a sector is a private one? Is the government really ready for the possibility for such a change in the forms of ownership? Nothing of the kind. It is true that the bill on private enterprise assures us in its "ideological' section that all sectors are equal, but in other sections it creates various barriers against private enterprises. For example, they are not allowed to employ more than 50 workers.

[Kaltenbergh] Despite everything, are you a pessimist or an optimist?

[Paszynski] My optimism is based on pessimism. It seems to me that the present situation is so bad that its continuation would amount to suicide. Hence my optimistic conclusion that it is impossible that our government suicides people. They will at last comprehend that their policy is directed not only against society, but also against themselves. Besides, no one with sense is capable of looking at the dying of his country with indifference.

[Kaltenbergh] Is this really optimism? I would call you an constructive pessimist.

[Paszynski] One way or another, I hope that the situation will force the government to carry out deeper modifications of the system than so far. What is happening to our

country should also help to change the views of the opposition. We must no longer passively wait for the development of events. The philosophy of "the worse the situation is, the better for us" will produce nothing. Joint talks are now a must. We must not let the country sink so low that nothing would remain for us to raise again.

OPZZ Miodowicz Speaks on Economic Reform Issues

On Reform Implementation

AU1209122688 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep p 7

[Interview with Alfred Miodowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and OPZZ chairman, by Pavol Minarik, RUDE PRAVO correspondent in Warsaw: "In Defense of the Working People"—in Warsaw, on 7 September]

[Text] Warsaw—On Wednesday [7 September] in Warsaw, our Warsaw correspondent spoke to Alfred Miodowicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the All-Poland Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), about the present situation in Poland, problems accompanying the implementation of the economic reform, and other current issues.

[Minarik] What has prompted the OPZZ to pass a vote of no confidence in the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and to announce that it expects the Council of Ministers to resign?

[Miodowicz] This decision has been enforced by the situation that has arisen in our country. For a long time we have disagreed with the way the economic reform is being implemented. The working man has been somehow lost in its concept; the concept is only a huge book of tasks of the program of the reform's second stage, but those who are supposed to implement it, that is, the workers in enterprises, do not understand it at all. The government itself admits today that it has not succeeded in everything. But who is interested in the admission of mistakes, for which it then does not bear any responsibility and for which all working people must foot the bill? People demand concrete accountability. No one should be surprised by this. We have made our stand clear on many previous occasions, the last time at the recent Eighth PZPR Central Committee Session. The working people have had enough experimentation on the live organism of society and enough introduction into the life of theories devised behind a desk.

[Minarik] At the OPZZ session on Tuesday [6 September], voices were to be heard to the effect that the trade unions should act more vigorously in defending the interests of the workers class....

[Miodowicz] This applies chiefly to workers in the state sector, who have fared worse than anybody else recently. The prices of many articles of everyday use are so high today that many working people cannot afford them. Many families do not have any financial reserves left. The situation is most complicated in sectors where people work the hardest. This is why the strikes broke out in mines, docks, shipyards, in the transportation sector, and in heavy engineering. Why should these people go on strike, if they were satisfied? The political adversary only exploited a situation that arose thus, and against which the trade unions have long warned the government. Whole strata of society are now becoming poorer day by day while, on the other hand, the layer of the immensely rich has been growing. The principle of socialist justice is again being violated, just as in 1980. This state of affairs must change quickly, and only new people can accomplish that. The trade unionists will strive for this in the Sejm.

[Minarik] What possible ways out of the present situation do you see?

[Miodowicz] First of all, the views of the working people must be considered. The outcome of the referendum, in which our society advocated the slower variant of economic changes, is known. The government, however, started to introduce sharp and radical variants. This has generated a tidal wave of inflation and discontent, which has already found its expression in two strikes this year. The first, unsuccessful, stage of reform has been followed by the second stage in the first half of this year. That is why new people as well as new concepts are necessary. We have submitted to the government a program that would help all of us to escape the worst; we do not evade responsibility. Real structural changes have to take place in our country. I disagree with the opinion that our economy can recover as soon as within 2 or 3 years. It will be a long process, in which not only the style of work but, mainly, the way of thinking, which is still outdated, will have to change. People must see that changes for the better are taking place, instead of just being talked about.

[Minarik] What is your attitude toward trade union pluralism, that is, toward several trade union organizations in one enterprise and, also, several trade union centers?

[Miodowicz] We know from a not too distant past the ends to which the existence of two or more trade union organizations in factories led. They were mainly directed against the interests of the working people. I believe that this problem should be decided mainly by trade union members themselves. However, we increasingly hear the opinions of people who not only have never been organized in trade unions, but who have not even been behind factory gates.

[Minarik] Thank you for the interview.

On No Confidence Vote

AU1209114788 Warsaw TRYBUANA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep p 2

[Report signed "za-ga" on a press conference given by Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the OPZZ, on 7 September: "Alfred Miodowicz Press Conference"—place not given]

[Text] Questions asked during Wednesday's press conference given by the OPZZ leadership and Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the OPZZ, focused on two questions connected with the resolutions passed by the OPZZ Council on 6 September.

What interested foreign journalists most of all were issues connected with the planned roundtable, discussion about trade union pluralism, and the national consequences of a vote of no confidence in the government. The following were some of the more interesting questions and answers:

[Question] Is the OPZZ against accepting the return of Solidarity, because it does not want to agree to Solidarity activity at the local level?

A. Miodowicz: The unions that now exist, both those that belong to the OPZZ and the more than 4,000 union organizations that remain outside our influence, are independent and self-governing, and they should work the way their work forces want them to do. We do not want to cause divisions among work forces, as the recent strikes have caused deep enough divisions already.

To add to this: If a union in a given plant does not satisfy the hopes placed in it, then those who are dissatisfied should join it, negotiate new elections, win them by way of a secret ballot, and implement a new program.

[Question] Is the issue of trade union pluralism to be settled at the roundtable?

A. Miodowicz: If the roundtable was to be limited to discussion of the question of trade union pluralism, then it would not conform to the intentions of those who proposed it. I think that what should take place is a debate between people who hold various views, have a variety of experience, and have different backgrounds, but the debate should be on the country, its condition, and the use of the intellectual capacity and energy of the almost 40 million-strong community to improve the condition of the country.

[Question] Has a date already been fixed for a roundtable?

A. Miodowicz: There are many people who would like to sit down at the table, and those who should take part are people who possess credibility in the eyes of society.

Union issues were also raised in a question about what progress was being made in implementing the resolutions passed at the union congress. Miodowicz said: "It is unsatisfactory, and that is why we are going to call a trade union convention in 2 months' time. In a situation in which the general mood of society is one of irritation, we, too, cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved. One of the main topics dealt with in both our congress resolution and the 10th PZPR Congress resolution is solving the housing problem; it is our duty toward young people to solve it, but we have failed to succeed in finding a solution. It is true to say that we have a good program, but its implementation is encountering difficulties."

In reply to a question concerning a possible meeting between Lech Walesa and the chairman of the OPZZ, he said: "The initiative rests with both sides, we are open to such a possibility."

Many of the questions were about the OPZZ Council's proposal of a vote of no confidence in the government. Alfred Miodowicz said that the suggestion was not about charges aimed at individuals, at particular members of the government, but about a change in the current concept of economic policy and of the implementation of the reform that is being advocated by the government. For a long time now, trade unionists have been calling for a shift in the reform that will bring it closer to the people, that will produce tangible and visible progress in dealing with such important social issues as housing construction, health, and the protection of the natural environment.

A. Miodowicz said: "The concept of the reform bears the imprint of its authors; it was produced by the government, but this does not mean that the party bears no responsibility for it. However, this is not to say that there is complete unanimity in the party leadership. In giving two Politburo members, Zbigniew Messner and Alfred Miodowicz, an opportunity to speak at the eighth plenum, Wojciech Jaruzelski realized that they would express different views. The Politburo operates in an open way, and every one of its members says precisely what he thinks, both at Politburo meetings and in public."

On Political Pluralism

AU1209141788 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Sep 88 p 4

[Report by Ryszard Zatorski: "Alfred Miodowicz Among Rzeszow Trade Unionists"]

[Text] The 9 September meeting between Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and OPZZ chairman; and trade unionists of the Rzeszow region was lively and devoid of stiff rules.

Some trade unionists presented questions anonymously on piec[illegible]aper, whereas others did so from the microph[illegible]ey were answered by the OPZZ chairman, as well as by Franciszek Karp, first secretary of the Rzeszow Voivodship PZPR Committee; and Jozef Krol, deputy voivoda of Rzeszow. The meeting concentrated on the implementation of the economic reform and the trade union presence in this process.

A stance adopted at the end of the meeting itemized two fundamental subjects of the talks—support for the OPZZ resolution concerning a vote of no confidence in the government, and the question of one trade union in each factory. It was said that present reality also ought to be considered, in other words the existence of independent trade unions in enterprises, which after all have already been registered, and which guarantee the possibility of a free exchange of opinions.

Miodowicz agreed with what many people had said about the need to amend the trade union law so that advantage could really be taken of the guaranteed right to stage a protest in the form of a strike. At present, the procedure involved in declaring a strike is so drawn out that illegal strikes break out before it is finished, and this in spite of trade union warnings and attempts to settle thorny economic and social issues by means of negotiations.

Miodowicz said that the recent economic-based strikes were mainly provoked by the situation of younger workers in state enterprises, who are already burdened with families, who have no prospects of obtaining their own apartment, and whose wages are far removed from those paid by private firms and companies. It is the government's inconsistency in fiscal activity that is causing chaos in enterprises. Good, productive workers are suffering. Wages lose their incentive function when the system of family benefits goes awry.

The strikes are over, but their causes have not been removed, said Jacek Stepien, chairman of the voivodship trade union accord.

Zygfryd Zietek, an employee of "Magnezyt" in Ropczyce, said that it should be possible to buy the things one wants, not arrange to obtain them.

Wlodzimierz Ciesla [affiliation not given] said that an amendment to the law on pensions should be speeded up.

Several questions voiced concern over the country's path of economic development. Would it not be better to export finished items instead of raw materials, it was asked.

The replies given by the OPZZ chairman contained a synthesis of social moods on the subject of the economic reform. He said that the trade unions, acting in the interests of the people and state whose political principles say that everything that occurs in this state should be fair, have called for the demise of the present government. For the correct objectives of the reform are frequently implemented in a disgraceful [kompromitujacy] way, for example this year's prices and incomes adjustments.

Western circles believe that a plurality of trade unions would be beneficial for the sake of Poland's interests, said Miodowicz. But, for the sake of workers interests, it is necessary to give this matter careful thought. He added that, when considering the question of joint management over the state and allowing the opposition to speak out, one should remember to consolidate the trade union movement at the same time. One cannot rule out talks between members of the class trade unions and those who suggest different solutions.

That day, Miodowicz also visited the "Zelmer" plant in Rzeszow, where he spoke to workers and toured departments.

Urban Letter on 'Possibilities' for Solidarity

AU1309161088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 88 p 2

[Report signed Jerzy Urban: "Jerzy Urban's Reply to Professor Andrzeh Stelmachowski"]

[Text] PAP has received the following message from Jerzy Urban:

I wish to inform you that on 8 September, in an interview for a representative of Paris LIBERATION, I referred to certain statements contained in an interview given to Radio Free Europe by Professor Andrzej Stelmachowski on 7 September.

It is necessary to explain that Professor Andrzej Stelmachowski, president of the Warsaw Catholic Intelligentsia Club, is performing a good service by helping to organize the roundtable. I consider it expedient to repeat what I told the French journalist:

In his Radio Free Europe interview, Professor Stelmachowski said that when Urban spoke about the roundtable and associated matters at his 6 September press conference, "he might have been the exponent of certain very influential forces that are intent on torpedoing the whole affair."

In reply to this, I wish to explain that I am not the exponent of any anonymous forces, but only of the authorities. If any remarks by a government spokesman were to diverge from the stance of the authorities, they would be publicly corrected straight away. I firmly dissociate myself from any suggestion that I myself am opposed to accord and want the roundtable to fail. On

the contrary, the authorities are aiming for accord and want the roundtable to succeed. After all, it was their idea, and I have supported this idea through my work.

On 7 September, at 1600, Radio Free Europe commented on Professor Stelmachowski's accusations, saying that my remarks were annoying and even provocative because I had told journalists that there could be only one trade union in enterprises, and that it could not use the name "Solidarity."

During the roundtable preparations, the future participants are making their views and initial demands known. For example, Lech Walesa has said that he will aim to reactivate "Solidarity" in some form. The views of the authorities on trade union issues have been best described at the Eighth Central Committee Plenum. The OPZZ Council has also described them in its resolution. Presenting different views does not mean one wants to torpedo the roundtable, which after all is meant to gather forces with different views so that a compromise might be found. It is also normal for the various parties due to take part in a roundtable to express their views beforehand. What is important is that they respect the principle that forms the basis of a roundtable: an absence of preconditions. Some public statements, such as the statement whereby an agreement about the future shape of trade unions should be first reached, and only then will roundtable talks be possible, do not conform to this accepted principle about an absence of preconditions.

While expressing the stance of the political authorities vis-a-vis trade union affairs at the 6 September press conference, I said much more than Professor Stelmachowski noted. I said that the pattern of a Polish trade union movement is an open question, provided that work places do not become arenas of political struggle or places where demands put forth by more than one trade union in the same enterprise compete against each other; that nothing on the subject of the trade union movement is considered without the OPZZ; and that problems of pluralism, including the trade union pluralism raised by former Solidarity activists, should be given a broader dimension that exceeds the trade union sphere. Therefore, it is wise and very advantageous to discuss in a broader context political reforms, the development of associations, and an expansion of the political base and forms of management. In this way, one may create legal possibilities for most of the former Solidarity activists who adopt a constructive stance, and not a confrontational one, to indulge in separate trade union activity and separate political activity, while preserving their political identity.

Leaders Refute Seven 'Wasted' Years of Reform

Rakowski Unhappy Over Criticism

AU1309172088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Sep 88 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Seven Wasted Years? Excerpt From a Speech by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski at a Meeting With Warsaw Party Aktivs"]

[Text] We present below an excerpt from a speech by Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at a 7 September meeting with Warsaw Party Aktivs:

In his speech Comrade Zbigniew Starzyk from Nadarzyn asks me what I think of the past 7 years. I will gladly answer this question, because it has recently become fashionable to talk about 7 wasted years. It is not the party that started this fashion, but our political adversaries. The purpose of telling people that 7 years have been wasted is as clear as could be. The purpose is to convince society that those in power have done nothing or very little to change the face of Poland. It is suggested that everything that has happened in economic and political life between 1982 and 1988 should be considered a game of appearances. If 7 years have really been wasted, it means that the PZPR, the 2 million-plus citizens belonging to it, the hundreds of thousands of party aktivs, and the party leadership have failed.

I am not surprised that the political adversary has made this nice-sounding slogan popular. After all, there is a sharp political struggle in the Poland of 1988. If one can force the PZPR against the wall, why not do so? What surprises me is that even party members and our allies and sympathizers are beginning to employ this slogan. Look what happens. A well-known comrade climbs the rostrum—I will not identify him—and proves that, as far as the economic reform is concerned, the past 7 years were wasted! And yet the reform was meant to form the basis for much broader changes than those that one can contain in the economic sphere.

I do not intend to declare my loyalty toward the reforms, toward those that are already happening and those to come. I have made my views plain enough over the past few years. I did not consider it necessary to list the weaknesses and mistakes of the authorities or party in every single speech. I am saying this because of those who, having heard my speech or read it in the newspaper, might start looking for holes and reach the conclusion that "Rakowski has adopted a defensive position" or something like that. Let them say what they like. What I am concerned with today is the slogan of 7 wasted years. I consider it essential to argue with this, because any attempt to erase the achievements of the past 7 years is pure political fraud. Admitting that those who talk about 7 wasted years are right is nothing other than a distortion of history and the erasing of the efforts of hundreds of thousands of people employed in the national economy, scientists, energetic party members, Sejm deputies, and PRON activists, efforts to give Poland a different countenance than the one it had in 1980. I would like those who keep repeating the slogan of 7 wasted years to remember this.

There are two reasons why I am reluctant to talk about the threshold of the 1980's. First, because I believe we should concentrate on today and tomorrow, and second, because if I discuss the past, some might say that I am accustomed to conflicts and only feel happy in such a situation. But, as the past is becoming an object of political struggle, it is necessary to return to it.

So let us recall what we started with in 1982. Mainly a deplorable economy and a fallen standard of living. Perhaps not everyone can remember that in 1981 coal extraction fell by 30 million tonnes and coal exports were half of what they were in 1980. This meant a reduced influx of much-needed convertible currency. On the threshold of 1982, the treasury was empty. Output fell in almost every branch of industry, which caused the national income to fall. I remember the battles we in the Council of Ministers fought in 1982 and 1983 in order to feed the country and increase the production of such articles as shoes, rubber boots for rural areas, and buckets. There was a shortage of the most elementary items. Shop shelves really were empty. Can one forget this? The numerous strikes and demonstrations that shook our economy in 1981 severed cooperation ties, which then had to be painstakingly repaired. The fall in output had a very negative effect on exports. Because we could not supply our foreign partners, many of them found other markets. One can give more examples of the deplorable state of the Polish economy in 1982. I suggest that those who obviously suffer from amnesia read the newspapers of those years. They will find more examples than those I have mentioned.

But that is not all. On the threshold of 1982 we were more divided than we are today. We were not only divided, but also at odds with each other; and not only on a national scale, but also inside individual enterprises, institutions, and even families. We were angry with each other, susceptible to demagogy, and so on. Although many greeted martial law with a sigh of relief, martial law also created further divisions, enhanced frustration, and restricted citizens' freedom. Also, our position among the Warsaw Pact countries in 1982 was, to put it mildly, not too favorable. More and more people in Europe and the world thought that the only thing Poles could do is cause problems for others. And finally, in 1982, the restrictions imposed by the Reagan Administration began to affect the Polish economy. So the point of departure for rebuilding the economy, restoring its normal rhythm, and healing the wounds we as a nation had inflicted on ourselves was worse than unfavorable. However, in case people accuse me of doing nothing except listing the negative phenomena of 1982 and ignoring the positive effects of the workers protest in August 1980, let me say that I am very well aware of what August 1980 meant for Poland.

It would take a lot of time to list all the achievements, all our successes and failures. So I will confine myself to the most important matters, important for the future of the state and its citizens. The main matter is the national economy. Although I do not think there is anyone who is satisfied with the state of the economy, there is no doubt that the economy has rebounded from the bottom of the crisis and entered a phase of revival and increased output. The situation we had in 1982 is far behind us. As we know, there is much criticism of the economic reform, which is frequently justified. To be more exact, there is criticism of the way in which the reform has been implemented. One has to agree with this, but if anyone wants to consider himself a good judge, he has to admit that, without the economic reform—even the lame economic reform that we have—there would have been far less economic progress between 1982 and 1988, and there might even have been no progress at all.

I suggest to those who insist that "the reform has brought nothing" that they take a look at the production plants in which the managements, cadres, and self-management bodies are achieving good results thanks to the features introduced by the reform. I have their addresses. To this I can add that we began to implement the reform in a highly unfavorable situation, on 1 January 1982. Today, in autumn 1988, one should also recall that, during the period in which supposedly nothing changed, Poland's population increased by 2.5 million, and out of the goods we produced we squeezed about $2 billion a year in order to pay our debts.

And did nothing change in rural areas during these "wasted" years? A lot did, and to their advantage. The constitutional amendment that guaranteed the permanence of family farms caused a visible increase in expenditure on farm buildings and equipment. In some parts of Poland our rural areas really have established a "second Poland" in the space of a few years. Can anyone say that this constitutional amendment was not productive?

The constitutional amendment was one of the products of the new look at socialism. One can easily notice this new look in the entire sphere of Polish social and political life. I consider the removal of the threat of fear and the citizens' increased feeling of freedom and independence to be the most important change vis-a-vis the 1970's and earlier. The process of democratizing our sociopolitical system is not confined to announcements and promises. Workers and local self-management bodies and the powers of trade unions that enable them to really defend working people's interests are now a part of the law. During this period we created major new democratic institutions, such as the State Tribunal, Constitutional Tribunal, Sejm Socioeconomic Council, and the office of ombudsman for civic affairs. There is no comparison with the past concerning today's freedom of the press, freedom of the printed word in all its forms. And is the go-ahead for the emergence of various associations and organizations not a sign of the changes taking place? Also, one cannot ignore the qualitatively new relations between the state and the church.

Thanks to our democratization of social relations, we have also regained the international position that we lost on the threshold of the present decade. I consider the emergence of new substance in Polish-Soviet relations, which is important for our country, to be a major achievement. Perhaps someone will say that this is because of perestroyka. That is true, but it is also true

that our own reforms are basically similar to those in the Soviet Union, which has permitted mutual relations to be based on complete trust and mutual support.

Let me ask a rhetorical question. When did all these changes occur? They occurred during the 7 years that have allegedly been wasted. All I have said does not mean that we could not have done more. We could have done more, although when assessing mistakes and weaknesses one must always consider the conditions that exist at a given moment. I am not defending the achievements of the past 7 years because I took active part in the process of change. I am defending them for the sake of the truth, which is now historic. And one more remark. I am not saying that the structures that have emerged during these 7 years are perfect and that democratic traditions have already taken firm root in our political system. Nor do I believe that further searches, similar to those that materialized into the idea of organizing the roundtable, are unnecessary. But this idea did not appear out of thin air. It has sprung from soil already made fertile by the changes that occurred in the country's social and political life between 1982 and 1988.

Ciosek Speaks in Koszalin

AU1309102288 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Sep 88 p 4

[Report on speech by Stanislaw Ciosek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and secretary general of the PRON National Council, at a meeting with workers of the "Tepro" engineering plant in Koszalin on 9 September]

[Text] Addressing the workers of the "Tepro" plant in Koszalin on 9 September, Stanislaw Ciosek, PZPR Politburo candidate member and secretary general of the PRON National Council, said that whoever believes that we have wasted the last 7 years is wrong. In fact, during this difficult period we established an economic system for capable and resourceful enterprises and people. Such a system exists in "Tepro" and many other enterprises, but not everywhere.

Discussing the sources of the August-September strikes, Ciosek said that reforming the economy and abandoning the egalitarian principle of "the same for everyone" has caused and will continue to cause dissatisfaction among various social and professional groups and among entire branches of industry. This is not only because of old habits, but also because of badly organized work and a lack of efficiency criteria in assessing it and paying for it. National accord should also apply to this sphere, so that those who work well are better off than those whose work results are meager.

Replying to a question whether trade union pluralism in plants is going to be discussed at the roundtable, Ciosek said that the party and all progressive forces in our country cannot permit the kind of trade union movement that indulges in bickering on the subject of demands. Such a movement would quickly immobilize our economy, Ciosek concluded.

Porebski Addresses Gorzow Party Plenum

AU1309072088 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Sep 88 p 2

[Report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski at the 8 September plenary session of the Gorzow Voivodship PZPR Committee in Gorzow]

[Text] Addressing the plenum of the Gorzow Voivodship PZPR Committee, PZPR Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski said that the time has come to tidy up certain issues inside the party and lay down a concrete program of action. There should not be so many divergent issues concerning economics, politics, and national accord as there have been until now.

Speaking about national accord, Porebski said that this is not a new idea. We have reached out to the opposition many times, proposing dialogue, but the offer was rejected by persons holding different positions. There are reasons for this. It is more convenient to remain in the opposition than take part in constructive action and share responsibility for the country's fate. On the other hand, various advisory bodies contain many serious-minded people, even ones whose views diverge from the party stance. Every party has to seek allies.

Porebski pointed out that the idea of allies is nothing new. He described how, when he was a young aktivist, he spoke to an experienced prewar communist, who told him that there were many issues in which the party should cooperate with the church, and this was at a time when the party enjoyed great social prestige.

Porebski also discussed some topics connected with the country's economic situation and the reform. The reform, he said, contains systemic errors which have made themselves particularly evident this year. These errors have to be eliminated. But at the same time, one has to understand the difficulties affecting our economic development. At present, our industrial output is 80 percent of what it was in 1979, and since 1979 our population has increased by 2.5 million. We are hampered, on the one hand, by debts and the need to repay them, and on the other hand by Western countries refusing us loans, which makes it impossible to mobilize many reserves.

Society is convinced that the party will answer for all this, and one must expect that the party will be blamed for all failures for many years to come, said Porebski. However, one must not succumb to nerves, for nerves are bad advisers.

Porebski also spoke about the need for discipline inside the party itself and the need for unanimity in implementing principled party goals.

Leaders' Public Appearances 24-29 Aug Noted

AU0209160788 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 25 through 30 August reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Ahmad Saqr, Syrian ambassador to Poland, on 24 August (place not specified). (25 Aug, p 4)

Janusz Kubasiewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship PZPR Committee, attended the opening of a Social Security Agency building in Warsaw on 24 August. (26 Aug, p 5)

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Ivan Gruev, Bulgarian ambassador to Poland, and Chimediyn Sereeter, Mongolian ambassador to Poland, in Warsaw on 24 August. (25 Aug, p 4)

Gabriela Rembisz, PZPR Politburo candidate member, met the work force of the "Stomil" factory in Poznan on 24 August. (25 Aug, p 2)

Appearances 31 Aug-6 Sep

AU0909154188 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish monitored from 1 through 7 September reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page given in parentheses):

On 31 August Premier Zbigniew Messner received Lucjan Piatkowski, Polish ambassador in Denmark; (1 Sep p 2) on the same day he recalled Stanislaw Nowak from the post of Gorzow voivoda in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Gorzow Voivodship People's Council. (1 Sep p 2)

On 1 September Wladyslaw Baka, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with Janusz Komender, minister of health and social welfare, to discuss medical care. (2 Sep p 2) On 2 September Baka met with party lecturers to discuss the socioeconomic situation and the eighth party plenum. (3-4 Sep p 4) On 6 September he received CSSR Ambassador Jiri Divis to discuss the socioeconomic situation in Poland and the CSSR and future Polish-CSSR economic and scientific cooperation. (7 Sep p 2)

On 5 September Politburo Member Kazimierz Barcikowski received credentials from Nousai Sithisai, new Lao ambassador to Poland. (6 Sep p 2) On the same day he received credentials from Stephen Jeremy Barret, new British ambassador to Poland. (6 Sep p 2)

On 2 September Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Metropolitan Filaret of the Russian Orthodox Church. (3-4 Sep p 2) On 2 September Czyrek received a delegation of the BCP Policy Department to discuss PZPR-BCP cooperation. (3-4 Sep p 4)

On 1 September Janusz Kubasiewicz, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, attended the opening of the new school year in the Warsaw schools of gardening. (2 Sep p3)

On 1 September Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, received Jiri Divis, the departing CSSR ambassador to Poland. (2 Sep p 2)

On 31 August Politburo Member Alfred Miodowicz met with WFTU Chairman Alain Stern and discussed with him problems of the working people and trade unions in Poland. (1 Sep p 2) On 1 September Miodowicz attended an antiwar function in Glogow. (2 Sep p 3)

On 1 September Politburo Member Zygmunt Muranski attended the opening of the new school year in Wodzislaw Slaski-Pszowa in Silesia. (2 Sep p3)

On 1 September Politburo member Marian Orzechowski attended an antiwar function in Glogow. (2 Sep p 3) On the same day Orzechowski attended the opening of the new school year in Brzeziny, Skierniewice Voivodship (2 Sep p 3). On 3 September he met with Lublin students at their camp in Piaseczno to discuss youth problems. (5 Sep p 3)

On 1 September Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, Polish ambassador to Switzerland. (2 Sep p 2)

On 1 September Politburo candidate member Gabriela Rembisz attended the opening of the new school year in the the Poznan commercial schools. (2 Sep p 3)

On 1 September Politburo Member Zofia Stepien attended the Oswiecim function to commemorate the outbreak of World War II. (2 Sep p 3)

Ceausescu, Wife Pay Visit to Timis County

AU1409182088 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/9/1988—RCP General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu started a working visit to Timis County (western Romania) on Wednesday, 14 September. The visit is an opportunity to survey on the spot the results scored so far by the people working in the county's industry and agriculture, in other areas, as well as to set the measures required for the fulfilment of all the tasks stipulated for 1988 and the whole five-year plan period.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's working dialogue started at the mechanical enterprise in Timisoara, a representative unit of the machine building industry which turns out a marketable production ten times bigger than in 1965. It manufactures bucket-wheel excavators for open cast mining, combines and other equipment for the mining industry, a wide gamut of cranes, including travelling cranes, hoisting and piling machines, equipment for nuclear power plants.

The hosts informed about their main achievements in the manufacture of machines and equipment for underground and open cast coal mining, products that hold a substantial share of production as a whole. Stress was laid on the concerns of the respective collectivity to develop new, ever more sophisticated types of mining equipment to meet the requirements of the priority programme of more markedly mechanizing operations in the mining industry.

Appreciating the results scored so far President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that further steps be taken to improve the quality and reliability of the equipment for the extractive industry, recommending that the range of hoisting equipment be extended by assimilating more powerful cranes, for port activities included.

The next stop was made at "Industria Linii" enterprise in Timisoara Municipality, a modern unit operating high-tech equipment. Following the production and work organization measures, the spinning mill increased its capacity three times, the weaving mill seven times, the production growth being paralleled by a substantial improvement of working conditions. At present, more than half of the output is made up of new, high-quality products. The enterprise has fulfilled its export plan for 1988, registering an over 20 percent increase of deliveries from 1987.

The electric measurement instruments enterprise was also visited in Timisoara. The unit manufactures 235 families of electric measurement instruments, in thousands of variants, more than half of production being exported. During the visit to the main production sections, the executives of the Timisoara enterprise presented the latest types of electric measurement instruments, the performance of which is on a par with the world's best achievements.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also saw round the car manufacturing enterprise in Timisoara.

Farming and research units in the county as well as the Agronomic Institute of Timisoara were visited in the afternoon.

The working visit continues.

Tour Farm Units

AU1409200388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/9/1988—As part of their working visit on Wednesday to producer cooperative farms and scientific research units in Timis County, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu stopped at the Hodoni agrozootechnical complex of the "Timis" agroindustrial combine, a representative unit of the Romanian agriculture famous for its many-year results in pig and cattle breeding and fattening that has integrated all specific meat production and industrialization activities.

Appreciating the results in the animals' intensive-industrial breeding and fattening, President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that action be taken for the immediate generalization of the very good experience of that combine.

Next, the Romanian head of state visited the Lovrin Agricultural Research Station which makes an important contribution to the development of new species and hybrids of cereals and technical plants, to the production of seeds with a high biological potential, to the finding of efficient field crop cultivation technologies, as well as to the disease and pest control.

Analyzing the results, President Nicolae Ceausescu required that work be intensified for the development of new early species and hybrids, with a shorter vegetation period but high productivity.

Next, the programme of the visit included the Gotlob producer cooperative farm of the Lovrin Joint Agroindustrial State and Cooperative Council.

The chairman of the farm, Ioan Lezeu, specified that in the 1988 agricultural year the cooperative farmers of that large and beautiful settlement in Timis County harvested over 8,000 kg of wheat per hectare on an average from the whole area under cultivation and almost 9,000 kg of barley per hectare, and that the other crops were estimated to be far larger than planned.

Before a dummy of Lovrin commune a survey was made of the development prospects of that settlement that has acquired more and more urban attributes over the past years. [sentence as received]

The commune and county fathers were told to show greater concern for the modernization and development of that place, for the building of edifices which, while housing various cultural, artistic, learning and public service institutions, should enrich the spiritual life of all inhabitants, improve everyday comfort.

Upon departure President Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated those present on their outstanding results and wished them to have ever bigger crops, which will contribute to increasing each working person's incomes, to developing our socialist agriculture.

The RCP general secretary further examined aspects of the development of agriculture in Timis County seeing round a representative exhibition of the achievements of state and cooperative units, with stress on questions related to the increase of plant and animal production, to the improvement of the efficiency of activity in agriculture.

Stop at Industrial School

AU1509075288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0740 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/09/1988—Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, together with Mrs Elena Ceausescu continued on Thursday morning the working visit started the previous day in Timis County (Western Romania).

First on today's schedule was the industrial high school of chemistry in Timisoara City.

On the current visit by Romania's president to Timis County and the opening of the 1988-1989 school-year, a civic rally takes place today in Timisoara City.

Meet Party Bureau, Executives

AU1409184888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/9/1988—Wednesday evening, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu met with the members of the Bureau of the Timis County Party Committee and executives of the economic units visited. In that framework, the analysis continued of the way in which the targets for this year were being implemented, and measures and orientations were set to ensure the rise of all economic activities onto a higher level—qualitatively and efficiently—the improvement of the political-educational work of the party bodies and organizations in the county.

The visit to Timis County continues.

Further on Party Meeting

AU1509102888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0926 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/09/1988—As already reported, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Mrs Elena Ceausescu met on September 14 in the evening with the members of the Bureau of the Timis County RCP Committee and the managers of some economic units.

Starting from the conclusions drawn from the analyses made earlier that same day, in industrial and agricultural units, the ways and concrete modalities of action were analyzed and established during the meeting for the Timis County to fulfill in conditions of high efficiency and quality the special tasks devolving to it from the plan for 1988 and the whole five-year plan, from the resolutions of the 13th congress and of the National Conference of the party.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that the results scored—although generally good—were not yet up to the possibilities, to the powerful technical and human potentialities of the Timis County, a county with an important weight in the country's economic, scientific and cultural life.

The RCP general secretary requested that every conclusion be drawn from the activity done, from the shortcomings , and firm measures be taken for doing away with the negative states of affairs, for the radical improvement of the situation, for coping with the arrears and adequately increasing the production, on a par with the important capital assets at hand, for the integral fulfillment of the plan.

It was recommended that utmost attention be paid to the rhythmical achievement of the planned production and especially of the production for export, to the delivery in due time and in the best of conditions of the whole stock of merchandise provided for in the contracts concluded with the foreign partners.

Stressing that the preoccupations should also focus on quality, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested all collectives of working people, together with the cadres in research, in higher learning, ensure the further raising of the products' technical and qualitative level, render them more competitive.

Drawing the attention of the executive of the Timisoara car enterprise, the ministry and the relevant central industrial department, as well as of the county party committee, that had not worked operatively and in full sense of responsibility for the manufacturing of the small cc cars, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that most resolute measures be taken for the more urgent commissioning of all production capacities of that unit.

The RCP general secretary also referred to some aspects of the activity in agriculture, as well as to the productions obtained that, although bigger than in past years, did not fully reflect the big possibilities of the county.

In this frame, a better capitalization was requested of the land stock, of the powerful technical-material base at hand, for the plant and animal productions to grow.

In concluding the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the county party organization availed of the necessary experience and capability to fulfil its highly responsible tasks, expressing the confidence that the working people, at head with Communists, would resolutely work in a revolutionary spirit for the fulfilment in good conditions of the plan for 1988 and for the whole five-year period, for better results in industry and agriculture, so that Timis may rank among the leading counties in the socialist emulation.

Ceausescus Attend Rally

AU1509083788 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0749 GMT on 15 September begins a live relay from Timisoara, of a rally occasioned by Ceausescu's visit to Timis County and the opening of the 1988-89 academic year. According to the announcer, "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu arrives accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other comrades of the party and state leadership."

At 0750 GMT the rally is opened by Ilie Matei, first secretary of Timis County RCP Committee, who, after greeting Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu, reports on some local achievements. After brief speeches by the manager of an economic unit, the rector of Timisoara Polytechnical Institute, the deputy chairman of the student association council, and the chairman of an agricultural cooperative, First Secretary Ilie Matei invites Ceausescu to take the floor. Nicolae Ceausescu begins speaking at 0825 GMT.

Academy Delegation Visits PRC, Signs Plan

AU1409160988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Beijing AGERPRES 14/9/1988—A plan of collaboration until the year 1990 was signed in Beijing between the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The document was signed by the presidents of the two academies—for Romania by Radu Voinea, and for China by Zhou Guangzhao. The plan stipulates concrete themes of collaboration in the main domains of interest in the two countries' economies.

On ending their activity in the People's Republic of China, the delegation of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania was received by Song Jian, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Commission for Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China.

Song Jian asked that Mrs Acad. Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes of success on behalf of the State Commission for Science and Technology and on his own behalf. He evoked his special impressions from his visit to Romania about the achievements of the Romanian scientific research and expressed his wish to further expand the bilateral cooperation in all the domains of science and technology, for the benefit of both countries and peoples.

Explosion Reported at Military Barracks in Split

AU1509134088 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 15 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 15 (AFP)—A strong explosion rocked military barracks located in the western coastal city of Split, the local daily SLOBODNA DALMACIJA reported Thursday.

The blast, which occured early Wednesday, caused "major material damage," the newspaper said, without reporting any injuries.

Police discovered several sticks of an explosive used in civil engineering, the paper added.

Observers noted that a number of attacks directed at military personnel had occured in Split in the past year.

SAWP Official Speaks on Serbian 'Revival'

AU0309182988 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 88 p 3

[Unattributed report on speech by Prvoslav Ralic, member of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, at a conference of presidents of communal SAWP committees and trade unionists of the SR of Serbia, in Belgrade on 30 August: "Chieftains and Three Graces"]

[Text] Prvoslav Ralic, member of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium, said that the rallies we have held and will hold are a special aspect of the revival of the Serbian people and show that no policy can be pursued in Yugoslavia, no constitution or political system can be created, and the question of Yugoslavia cannot be solved, without the active and equal participation of the workers' class of Serbia and the working people. In my opinion, only the Serbs in Yugoslavia do not have their own national republic. Unlike Communists of some other nationalities, Serbian Communists have not been in a position to represent the national interests of their own people. The curiously prominent anti-Serbian slogan, "The weaker Serbia is, the stronger Yugoslavia," applies only to Serbia. There are no similar slogans for other republics. No other republic apart from Serbia sometimes has two internal dissenting voices, directed against itself. The Serbs are the only people whose national and human rights are not protected within their own republic. The Serbs in Kosovo are not only without a republic, but lack even autonomy.

It is high time, Ralic stressed, that we settled accounts with the Informburo theory of the oppressive role of the Serbian nation, freed ourselves from the Greater Serbia complex, and took issue with the forces which have diverted Yugoslavia from its revolutionary goal, and transformed it into a community of consensus where each tries to outbid his neighbor and into a loose confederation which is losing its character as a communist community of free individuals, free peoples, and free labor.

In the course of his speech, Ralic declared that everything must be done to stand in the way of national chieftains, whether in the highlands or on the plains, and that their places should be taken by people who are ready to develop Yugoslavia and its republics as communist, self-managing, free, and equal. The separatists have a vigorous and cunning strategy. Less important, subsidiary questions are being stressed in order to cover up those that are essential and right to ask. For example, one asks who pays for the rallies of Serbs and Montenegrins in order to cover up the real question of who pays for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. One asks the reason for single-nationality gatherings in order to conceal the truly monopolistic domination of one ethnic group by another. One asks the reasons for rallies, when we have regular institutions, in order to conceal the fact that these institutions function badly or not at all. Irredentism strikes at those Albanians themselves who act on the side of brotherhood and unity, who have a partisan past, and who are Yugoslav patriots. For this reason, terror has entered many an Albanian family and home.

Ralic said that not only does perfidious irredentism exist, but there is also a fortunately smaller faction of conspiratorial, Serbophobe scribblers, among them three ladies who have swept in like the three graces, who fish in muddy waters, engage in deer hunts ["lov na jelene"—reference to Zagreb DANAS columnist Jelena Lovric] with hatred against the Serbian people, sell themselves for meager fees, and peddle ["torbare"—reference to Zagreb DANAS columnist Tanja Torbarina] their views on the Serbian question. Similar wimps dream up malice of the lowest order, and cobble together onesided interviews with grandiose questions very similar to those from Stalin's stockpile.

Ralic concluded by saying that all these people will soon realize, although too late for themselves, that one does not wave sabres in Serbia, but relies on the workers' rule and class democracy.

Thousands Attend Protest Meetings on Kosovo

15,000 at Zubin Potok Meeting

LD1409204988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Zubin Potok, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—About 15,000 inhabitants of Zubin Potok, Titova Mitrovica, Vucitrn, and Leposavic, as well as some of the emigrants from Smederevo and Kragujevac, gathered this evening at a protest meeting in Zubin Potok as a sign of solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo.

The meeting was opened by Slobodan Prodanovic, president of the Zubin Potok SAWP Municipal Conference, who stressed that for 8 years, at an undiminished tempo, the Albanian separatists have been implementing a genocidal policy for the creation of Greater Albania. Prodanovic sought to place concrete responsibility for this on Fadilj Hodza, Dzavid Nimani, Mahmut Bakali and all those who, by their opportunist behavior, facilitated the creation of Albanian separatism. Prodanovic requested that the people decide about the constitutional changes in Serbia, as well as about Serbia being established as a united republic as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

The meeting was also attended by Albanians from the Cabra local community in the Zubin Potok municipality. After singing the "Hej Sloveni" anthem, the citizens present dispersed peacefully and with dignity.

15,000 in Ranilug

LD1409222988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2012 GMT 4 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Kosovoska Kamenica, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—More than 15,000 citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from all the villages in the Kosovo-Pomoravlje region and the municipalities of Bujanovac and Vranje gathered at a solidarity meeting held this evening in Ranilug, the largest village with Serbian inhabitants in this region. At the meeting, the demand was made that all those whose actions led to the counterrevolution of the Albanian nationalists and separatists in 1981 and its 7 and ½ year duration be held fully responsible and replaced. The same demand was made regarding those who, it was said, smashed the Socialist Republic of Serbia and destroyed its unity. [passage omitted]

Velekince Citizen Arrested for Stone-Throwing

LD1409173388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Gnjilane, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—Organs of the Gnjilane security center quickly discovered that the stoning of participants at a meeting in Gornje Kusce from Pasjane in Velekince was carried out by Behljulj Skodra, aged 23, from Velekince. Skodra has been detained and criminal charges are being prepared against him because of the criminal act of violence which threatens the freedom and rights of citizens who are members of another nation, nationality, or ethnic group.

Pristina Rail Body, Renovica Discuss Problems

LD1409201688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Pristina, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—The political-security situation in the ZTO organization [Railroad Transport Organization] in Pristina is very complex and difficult and verges on a state of crisis. This warning was heard today during talks which the ZTO representatives had with Milanko Renovica, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

They said that in this organization intranational and personal relations have been disrupted for a long time—a fact borne out by numerous complaints sent by ZTO workers to the top organs in the country. Nothing has been done so far to either resolve or deny the claims made in the complaints.

A realistic description of the situation in the collective would not be complete without mentioning losses incurred over the years and subversive activity by the enemy in the form of damaging and destroying equipment and installations. Attention was also drawn to increasingly frequent cases of trains being stoned while passing through Kosovo, of swastikas and various slogans being scribbled, as well as thefts of goods from freight trains despite tight security. At the moment 30 percent of all installations and equipment on the railroad lines under constant attacks is damaged. [passage omitted]

Majdanpek Rally Initiated by Albanian Nationals

AU1409202688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] A meeting of brotherhood and unity organized in Majdanpek at the request of Albanian nationals concluded an hour ago. Here is a report by Majdanpek Radio journalist Dragan Karamandzic:

Those present at the meeting included 200 Albanian nationals, at whose initiative today's rally has been convened, and over 3,000 citizens of the miners' town of Majdanpek, in which members of 24 peoples and nationalities live. Therefore, this evening, this small-scale Yugoslavia publicly spoke out against pressures, violence, and real genocide against the Serb and Montenegrin population of Kosovo. The meeting was opened by Sava Novakovic, president of the Majdanpek SAWP Communal Conference. The first Albanian national to take the floor was Selim Sadrija, who is employed in the copper mine and is one of the initiators of the meeting of brotherhood and unity. Among other things, he said that he felt obliged to say what he thought and he wanted to do so because he is hurt and insulted by all that is happening in Kosovo.

[Begin Sadrija recording] We must fight for Yugoslavia [shouts of "We must!"] and for the brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities. I invite the leadership of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Kosovo people and above, all my fellow nationals, to [word indistinct] urgently and by all means, and to urgently settle accounts with enemies of our country and our nationality. [cheering and applause] [end recording]

The Majdanpek meeting passed without any excesses and Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, and members of other peoples and nationalities were united in the assessment and demand that violence and terror in Kosovo should finally be stopped.

Press Comments on 'Solidarity Meetings'

AU1409202388 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 88 p 11

[Unattributed report: "Solidarity Meetings Commented on by Dailies and Weeklies"]

[Text] Solidarity meetings—those that have been held and those planned—have been the subject of commentaries appearing on the front pages of our dailies and weeklies, as well as in television and radio programs.

Most of these commentaries have already been carried by BORBA, and here we have some new ones today. We are presenting only excerpts from them, since publishing entire texts would require space which we unfortunately do not have.

DELO: A Parable About Shouting [subhead]

Meetings of Serbs and Montenegrins, which have recently been moving from one place to another in an organized fashion, are no longer concerned with the Kosovo issue alone. Solidarity or protest rallies have become the "flying inquisition" and "street government" consisting of like-minded people who publicly anathematize everybody (individuals and communities) who, in their opinion, think differently....

It seems that the only thing done in this country is shouting, crying, screaming, witch-hunting, condemning, and threatening. Despite the tragic quality of the Kosovo events, the situation resembles a big coffeehouse: Several tables are occupied and people at some of them are loud and at some others more quiet. The rest is known: The quiet ones get fed up with the loudest table, so they also start shouting. Dirty looks are exchanged and then the shouting (according to an old coffeehouse custom) turns into a melee.

DNEVNIK: Where the Way Out Is (Not) [subhead]

The public call to arms—after Titograd it is now Titov Vrbas—makes one ask: What do these meetings really serve to do, and whom do they serve? Is not their ultimate aim—although the organizers deny this, reiterating their well-known desire to acquaint Yugoslavia with the Kosovo drama and to receive support—nevertheless a little different? Calls such as "Give us arms" and "Slobodan-freedom" seem to be offering two main solutions to the Kosovo "Gordian knot": arms and the leader. And they are doing so on the threshold of the 21st century, after 40 years of peace and still fresh memories of blood and ruins.

NOVI LIST: "Friendly Persuasion" [subhead]

For many years leaders swore that everything they were doing was for the benefit of the people. True, nobody believed them, but very few dared say so in public. The leaders' role has now been generously taken over by activists in a section of the media who are trying to persuade the whole of Yugoslavia that the increasingly mass rallies are an expression of the general people's will. It is then unclear why one needs pilgrimages and friendly persuasion if the people themselves think the same as loudspeakers and rally leaders.

NARODNE NOVINE: Unacceptable Attempts [subhead]

Solidarity meetings are becoming more and more a kind of referendum. It is obvious, though, that they should not be absolutized and glorified as a form of self-managing democracy. The idea that the people should also decide on the big issues of our further development and survival by referendum are justified, particularly in such a situation of crisis, when some leaderships show themselves to be helpless. This is the most obvious essence of many citizens' rallies: demands that changes in the SFRY Constitution and the Constitution of the SR of Serbia should not be given up, changes through which the situation in society and the position of Serbia as a state are more considerably changed....

Therefore, the attempts to declare these meetings nationalist are unacceptable, particularly now when the security situation is becoming worse and when there are still cases of everything human and humane being threatened in this province.

POLITIKA EKSPRES: People Demand Resignations [subhead]

Such rallies have definitely shown that they are neither nationalist nor "illegal," as preachers from aside often wish to present them. People have clearly said that they demand the resignations of the most responsible officials, and that they want this to happen as soon as possible, otherwise they will be forced to replace the "armchair politicians [foteljas]."

Attending the Titov Vrbas rally were not only Serbs and Montenegrins, but also members of other peoples and nationalities in Vojvodina. It was as if they thereby wanted to warn their leaders that it is dangerous to declare facilely that such rallies are single-nationality meetings, and ascribe to them characteristics they do not have. After the Titov Vrbas meeting such assessments can be made only by people with limited political views and dubious orientations....

RILINDJA: Well-Known Scenario [subhead]

The protest meeting in Titov Vrbas rallied 7,000-8,000 citizens including about 800 Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The citizens' rally was held according to the already well-known scenario. Children, young people, women, and men were gathered there, and the group was headed by two young boys who carried the banner: "They are raping our children...."

The group of Serbs and Montenegrins walking toward the town square was joined by a very small number of citizens, despite the guests' invitations.

When the announcement of the Kosovo Presidency and LC Presidium was spoken about, the song was sung: "We Are Two Brothers and We Both Fight; Mother, Do Not Cry If We Die." When Ramiz Alia was mentioned, the mass started singing the well-known song "Montenegro Starts Off to Battle" and to chant "Give us arms."

Among other things, the slogans chanted most often were "Arnauts [Turkish word for Albanians, also used in Serbia in the past], we shall make mincemeat out of you," "Montenegro and Serbia are one family," and the refrain of the SFRY anthem "Damned be the traitor...."

VECER: Power More Important Than Brotherhood [subhead]

It seems that Mico Sparavalo, Stevan Marinkovic, Miroslav Solevic, Momcilo Pumpalovic, and other organizers of the "Brotherhood train" in fact care little for real and genuine brotherhood, but much more for acquiring some power parallel to the already existing and legally elected authorities in Kosovo, and are trying to acquire it by misusing the troubles of Serbs and Montenegrins in the province. One can see that they want power from the fact that they do not obey the LCY Central Committee conclusions, which demand that such rallies and marches should be stopped at once.

DANAS: Takeoff Toward an Illusion [subhead]

There is no doubt that, at the beginning, many rallies and marches by Kosovo Slavs were initiated by their real discontent and troubles, and that those people who set off to protest meetings throughout the country today are to a great extent moved by the conviction that these strong means can get their cause out of the stalemate. From the margins, from where their voice never managed to reach the influential high places, they managed, through these rallies, to take off toward the illusion that they have become a new sun around which politics will turn from now on.

The extent to which they have really become important and inevitable and the extent to which they are only lulled in that illusion can best be seen from the program offered to them to solve their social problems, as well as from the officials' readiness to be submitted to the test of free elections. Leaderships which are now riding on the inflamed mass psychosis have not really shown much activity in either of the two.

JEDINSTVO: Full Support to Kosovars [subhead]

Solidarity meetings in Titov Vrbas and Srpski Miletic which were attended by citizens from all parts of Vojvodina, Serbia, Montenegro, and Kosovo have manifested unanimous disagreement with the policy toward Kosovo carried out hitherto. It was shown that the people's will and their desires will not accept fences and restrictions, particularly if elementary human rights are threatened as is the case in Kosovo at the moment.

Solidarity meetings in two Vojvodina towns have once again manifested unified support for the victims of the euphoria of Albanian nationalists and separatists in Kosovo. Thousands of citizens from other parts of Yugoslavia expressed their solidarity with the people of these towns.

The mood of the people in Titov Vrbas has shown that the reservation that the SAWP Communal Conference had expressed about a meeting in their town was not a reservation they shared. The population of this town which bears Tito's name has acted in a Titoist manner. They held their hearts and their homes open to all those people who were in their town on Saturday and to their fellow-sufferers in Kosovo.

It could be clearly seen that the people of Titov Vrbas and Srpski Miletic did not accept assessments that these are nationalist, illegal, and single-nationality rallies. True, there were also some individual but rare slogans at these rallies, but they did not meet with mass support.

These two meetings have shown that people are not completely indifferent toward events in Kosovo and that those are not only Serbian problems, but problems of Yugoslavia in general.

POLITIKA—"Response and Reactions": Big Mistake [subhead]

The Brioni plenum [the 4th LCY Central Committee Plenum held at Brioni in July 1966] condemned deviant phenomena in the State Security Service and punished the cadres responsible for them—Rankovic, Stafanovic, Lukic, et al. That is all right. However, it is certainly not all right that the State Security Service in Kosovo has been decimated, that is, weakened so much in number and from a professional and cadre point of view. Kosovo was left without the worthy professional cadres who had successfully fought against agents, spies, and diversionists of the Albanian intelligence service for years.

Therefore, the aim of the policy for the part of our country which has been most threatened since the liberation was to weaken the State and Public Security Service, instead of strengthening it and professionally training and technically equipping it all the time for performing very responsible, difficult and complex tasks.

VJESNIK: About Causes, Because There Are Consequences [subhead]

Meetings in Titov Vrbas and Srpski Miletic were better organized than the previous ones, but one can hardly ignore the inevitable coincidence of an accumulated

single-nationality power with its multinational milieu.... Tensions grow and accumulate at the meetings themselves and around them, like magma prior to a volcanic eruption....

Obviously, the frequent reaction to such outbursts of discontent which can be summed up in the sentence that "such gatherings do not solve problems, but rather cause damage" can no longer be satisfactory.... If one continues solely with such an assertion—insisting that mass gatherings should be halted, without dealing more thoroughly with their causes—the present attitude toward our reality will hardly change ....

Kosovo Presidency Assesses Situation, Tasks

LD1409165188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Pristina, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Considering the assessments, stances and proposals of the SFRY Presidency relating to the security and political situation and relations in the country and the immediate tasks of organs in the province which arise from this, the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo Presidency judges that the security and political situation in the period since these stances and proposed measures of the SFRY Presidency were passed is continuing to grow more complex in some spheres. This creates insecurity and concern among working people and citizens of all nationalities in Kosovo, it is stated in today's report on a session of the Presidency which was held on 12 September. Such negative trends contribute to an unfavorable political climate and affect the mood of the working people and citizens, their consciousness and behavior, which has a negative effect on greater mobilization and unity in action both in the LC and among working people and citizens, for the resolute implementation of planned and scheduled tasks, particularly in a number of municipalities and provincial organs.

All this creates scope for Albanian nationalists to intensify their hostile activity through various forms and methods of activity, from slogans, pamphlets and verbal propaganda to the provocation of nationalist excesses, pressures and attacks on the integrity, freedom and property of members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. One of the most difficult problems which we continue to face is ineffectiveness in eradicating the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. This is all being used very skillfully by Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists whose aim is to create insecurity, a lack of hope and distrust in our whole political system (?and) organs of power, the report states.

Taking this situation as a point of departure, the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Presidency, passed concrete measures to improve the difficult Kosovo situation and to improve promptness in the work of the administrative and state organs.

The Kosovo Assembly Executive Council is obliged to draw up a report as soon as possible on the work which has been done up to now and measures which have been undertaken in the specific implementation of planned tasks with a set time limit which arise from the conclusions of the 9th and 16th sessions of the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency and the SAP of Kosovo Presidency. All state organs in the province have the duty of making, as soon as possible, a critical and self-critical assessment of the situation concerning their own state of organization, their capability to implement the conclusions of the 9th and 16th plenums of the LCY Central Committee and to undertake specific measures of ideopolitical and work differentiation toward all those who have not carried out their established tasks. It is also vital to undertake effective measures to strengthen the cadres of all the organs in the province, particularly the property and legal section, the inspection service and certain legal organs. The Provincial Secretariat for Justice and General Administration, the Provincial Department for Property and Legal Matters, the Provincial Secretariat for National Defense, the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and other Provincial organs which carry out jobs of inspection, must report at least once each month to the SAP of Kosovo Presidency on the implementation of their tasks. [passage omitted]

It is essential that organs of power and subjects of social self-protection make a comprehensive assessment of the security situation and on this basis undertake resolute measures to eliminate the causes which lead to excesses on an intranational basis and threaten the personal safety of all citizens in the province and the safety of their property, particularly members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. Depending on the assessment of the security situation it is necessary to undertake corresponding preventive measures, from carrying out duties, to involving all subjects in local communities, associated labor organizations, schools, university faculties and so on, and particularly in those environments of the province, such as Pristina, Istok, Urosevac, Klina and elsewhere where attacks have most frequently occurred or where there are indications that there may be attacks on the property, person or dignity of citizens, particularly of Serbs and Montenegrins. The practice of introducing night guards in certain environments must be ended as soon as possible, but if the corresponding organs in certain municipalities assess that there is a need for additional forces of public security, the corresponding organs in the province will decide on this. [passage omitted]

Commentary: Markovic Letter 'Full of Hatred'

AU1409112288 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 88 p 8

[M.C. commentary: "Hatred Does Not Need Arguments"]

[Text] So, after the famous memoirs in which the Yugoslav public discovered the methods of activity and work of the prominent member of the former Serbian leadership, Dragoslav Markovic—to remind ourselves, these

were exceptionally pleasant and cozy methods: "Let's sit down and have a chat...."—there is now a letter from this pensioner to the LCY Central Committee Presidium, a letter full of hatred directed at the present party and state leadership of the SR of Serbia. It contains no reasoned arguments, as hatred obviously does not need arguments.

Why did Dragoslav Markovic write this letter?

There are three possible reasons:

In order to defend his mostly lost political and moral standing as a former leader:

In order to try to unsettle the political and moral position of Slobodan Milosevic and the present Serbian leaders;

In order to return, if he somehow could, to the political scene of Serbia. The Serbian people would really accept that well.

Joking apart, in all three cases it is sad to comment on the laments of Dragoslav Markovic. One does not know which reason is the saddest. It would, in fact, be comical to a certain extent if it did not involve serious and, as far as Kosovo is concerned, tragic events which Markovic even in this letter relativizes and suppresses in order to cover up his own responsibility.

What then does Dragoslav Markovic expect?

Does he expect to get the support of the people? Of the LCY Central Committee Presidium? To run as a candidate in elections? Does he want the people to carry his picture?

Who knows.

Indeed, support will certainly arrive. Something tells us that some newspapers in Yugoslavia will support Dragoslav Markovic. We wish them luck.

Really, what can one say about a politician who spent his political terms of office quite comfortably in the nonexistent state of Serbia and who now attacks a politician who exchanges comfort for the realization of the demands of the people and for the struggle for Yugoslavia which will only be strong with a real and united state of Serbia.

Markovic the "democrat" agrees with the Vojvodina leadership that the solidarity rally in Novi Sad was not necessary.

It emerges from everything that Markovic has written that democracy is essential but only under the condition that the people are excluded.

In whose service is Dragoslav Markovic acting?

Let the public judge that.

'Good Morning' Causes Political Incident in Pec

AU1509132288 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 10 Sep 88 p 24

[N.S. report: "Court Proceedings for Failure To Reply to 'Good Morning'"]

[Text] Pec, 9 Sep—When Rezak Islami and Isuf Nikci failed to reply to her greeting of "good morning" in Serbo-Croatian, Viktoria Cerovic from Pecsko Belopolje, who was calling on the tax office, replied with the words, "You did not say 'good morning' just because I am a Serb." Rezak Islami answered: "We do not involve ourselves in politics; those who do can buy POLITIKA at any kiosk." For this, the injured party reported the incident the next day to the Secretariat for Internal Affairs. On the basis of this report, the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Communal Directorate of Social Incomes held a meeting 2 days after the incident, and unanimously condemned the behavior of the two undisciplined employees, particularly Rezak Islami, and proposed that disciplinary measures should be taken against them.

The members of this committee were not in favor of suspending Rezak Islami, since he has been a conscientious worker and has not been disciplined before. Regardless of the view of the committee, Sabajdin Loncar, director of the Directorate for Social Incomes, made the decision to suspend both Islami and Nikci and to institute disciplinary measures, alleging a serious breach of discipline at work. The Pec Communal Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection supported this decision of the director. The statement issued to journalists today by the Pec LC Communal Committee stated that the Pec Internal Affairs Secretariat has also brought charges of a misdemeanor against Rezak Islami.

Slovene Daily Comments on Yugoslav Emergency

AU1509085488 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 10 Sep 88 p 15

[Joze Volfand commentary "Hamlet-Like Trials of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Who wants a state of emergency in Yugoslavia?

Now politics is stabbing itself in the back. Not so long ago, it offered the people, at least in rough outline, a narrow gap for a way out of the crisis with the program of three reforms: the economic, the political, and the party reforms. It also reached unity in the view—if we remember the recent conference of the Yugoslav Communists—that the democratic road is the only way for our development and that state socialism, into which we have sunk too deeply, will be eliminated with democratic means.

But life runs its own course. Yugoslavia is actually in a political situation when fire is carried in one hand and a can of gasoline in the other, and many people would love to buy the cheapest, social, bread if only they could obtain it. Thus, the political bottom line at the beginning of the expected hot fall is such that nobody can close his eyes to the vital truth any longer: the program of the three reforms is fading away (if we discount some fresh economic performance data that are not all that bad, and reports on the preparation of legislation for the new Yugoslav economic reform); the LC, which is still the ideological vanguard and the state party, broke up into several calculating, hidebound national monoliths and bureaucratic elites; and so little has been left of brotherhood and unity that even the most responsible republican and federal politicians warn of a nationalist explosion. Some people, fearfully and frankly, are even mentioning bloodshed, civil war, a repetition of history, which is to say fratricidal slaughter. These are serious matters. The circumstances have changed into a caricature of what was called the policy of the three reforms and a realistic, possible way out of the crisis. Politics will no longer help itself with promises that it will build a bridge where there is no river to cross....

Fear is therefore creeping into people, not only because poverty is closer to their doorstep every day, but primarily because politics, or rather the political leaderships of the republics and provinces, have been unable or unwilling to set the reform in motion and to start the processes of a new, democratic, and self-managing integration of Yugoslavia. We are worse off than we used to be. As much as the protests of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins are justified, for instance, and regardless of the fact that a considerable part of the Yugoslav public understand the basic intention of the mass national movement for a quicker solving of the Kosovo situation, it is nevertheless rather close to the truth that the Serbian political leadership, whether it wanted to or not, objectively contributed to the further disintegration of Yugoslavia and its greater instability.

The well-known thesis that unsettled relations in Serbia may be the most dangerous hotbed of crisis in Yugoslavia has been confirmed. Therefore, the responsibility of the LC of Serbia to provide not only a wise and sensible direction of more efficient politics, economy, professions, and state organs in the province, but also a democratic renewal of the tired self-managing socialism in Yugoslavia, is so much the greater. Precisely Serbia as the largest republic should examine with particular care all the occurrences in its community that recall too much the excessive obsession with the nation and the state at the expense of the self-managing and constructive position of man, his political and democratic freedoms, and his different material and socialist prospects. But with the economic and political uncertainty growing from day to day, and with a greatly escalated feeling of being endangered generally, not only nationally, we are drawing away from different socialist prospects. The desired image of socialism to fit man is drawing away. Instead of that, the old, tested, and never successful prescription for a true elimination of intranational hatred, economic difficulties, and political disagreements is being offered with democracy on one's lips. The prescription is called state of emergency, repression, federal militia detachment of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and all that the state keeps in its armory as extraordinary measures. This would also be a new blow to socialism as a world idea and practice. Undemocratic measures can be effective only in the short run, but the consequences last. Repression covers up problems or touches them on the surface only. This particularly applies to relations between the peoples and nationalities, to the policy of intranational relations in Yugoslavia, and a comprehensive, unbiased political and professional examination of the revival of national programs as a natural consequence of the strengthened awareness of the peoples and nationalities, not only in Yugoslavia but all over the world. It is normal, however, that national programs should be critically assessed.

A truncated national program that neglects or completely ignores class, social, and development aspects—regardless of the region of Yugoslavia where it arises—may be used as the strongest mobilizing weapon of the masses. However, its life in a nation's course through history will always depend on whether it will be able to offer more material and cultural well-being to the people and the individual, more freedom in work and creation, more equality and more democracy in the political system, and not not only a short-lived intoxication with national self-consciousness and a heedless, often narrow-minded ecstasy. The less socialism fits the man, the easier it is to pick up national ideology and manipulate it. Therefore any outburst of nationalism, of whatever dimension, demands that sensible thought be given to its historical foundations and its extension; to its causes, to its intentions, to its consequences; to whether it endangers anybody and whom it endangers; and to the cultural, economic, political, democratic and civilizational values that it offers.

National disputes have brought so much evil and suffering to the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and they have left so many bloody trails, that the recent threats to square accounts among people of different nationalities again remorselessly broach the topical subject: how the national problem in present Yugoslavia has, or has not, been solved, and where the essential reasons for the fragile intranational equilibrium in the country really lurk. This truth must cause great concern to everybody in Yugoslavia.

Fooling around does not help. The present hotbed of crisis is spreading because of the intranational disputes and because the political and the state leaderships are not sufficiently decisive and united. It was only in the past few days that the Bosnia-Hercegovina leadership stated with sufficient resolution that it does not agree with solidarity marches and meetings and that it fears the consequences of further national differentiation. The

conciliatory attitude of others is surprising. It is not just a matter of a conciliatory attitude toward Miroslav Solevic's open threat that the Serbs and Montenegrins will take up arms if other things fail, or a conciliatory attitude toward the merciless attacks on the Constitution, but also of a conciliatory attitude toward the unconcealed obvious national charge that accompanies the political views of the well-known Kosovo Polje committee and those that support it. This charge cannot be underestimated and it cannot be made relative. What is surprising is that there has been no clear and determined pronouncement by the Presidency of the state, while ideas about a state of emergency as one of the possible choices for overcoming the tidal wave of dissatisfaction, general inefficiency of the institutions and politicians and the rising elementary forces have been circulating. The public does not know how the state Presidency politically assesses the activities of the organizers of meetings. It does not know how the Presidency thinks a tolerant, gradual, and democratic solving of the internal relations in Serbia should run. Many people also expected a sharper reaction by the Slovene political leadership, for any possible imposition of a state of emergency as a response to a poor political, economic, and security situation in Yugoslavia also directly affects the position of Slovenia, and its program of development and democratic renewal. Who will now take up the initiative for implementing the reforms and whose is responsible for the fact that actually only the list of stances adopted grows longer and longer?

A part of Yugoslavia keeps silent like the state Presidency. The dramatic national spontaneous course of rallies and differentiation, which is now presented as problem number one in Yugoslavia, continues. The federal party Presidium is blocked, because the republican and provincial leaderships are not united either in their views on the events in the SR of Serbia or on a program of specific political mobilization of the people. It thus seems that the door is wide open to the adherents of the Kosovo pattern for eliminating all kinds of blockages, which is to say with repression, and with state measures. Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said in Vares that we will have to act in such a way that everybody's attention is drawn to the fact of how one should behave in a democratic society, in a society in which there must be and can be no anarchy....

Concern about the new stage in the development of the Yugoslav crisis is justified. But this is a stage which may be even more dangerous and pernicious than the various aggravations of the past few years. Politics should take the blame for that. It was not mere chance that made Desanka Maksimovic [Serbian poetess aged 90] invite poets to be linked together by poetry, considering that politics divide them to such an extent. History will nevertheless be an implacable judge of all who do not want to see the advantage of democratic means in eliminating various blockages in the system, in people's awareness, and in politics. The introduction of a state of emergency would probably be the swan song of socialist neoconservativism and of the stance that prefers dogged resistance to change to a dignified withdrawal, with all those who support it, because the revolution takes its course and because it needs fresh air for its reforming upswing.

Yugoslavia must become united precisely on the program of a complete renovation of society, on deciding on, or drafting a different image of socialist and self-managing Yugoslavia. New Yugoslavia will certainly be different from the present. It will arise as a result of a self-managing, economic, and national reintegration on the basis of the three reforms, based on a modern concept of our society's development, closer to the modern scientific, democratic, and civilizational processes in the world. The breakthrough will not be easy or painless. However, it is necessary, and therefore everything that could impede such a future must be strained away. The scenario for such a future contains no role for an actor who would introduce emergency measures.

Where is the front of the reform forces in Yugoslavia? How much is it possible, through a non-voluntarist political mobilization, to revive the readiness for social reform as suggested by the Yugoslav Communists' conference? How can one with a clear, specific operational program, as demanded by the economic and political reform, forestall the craving for a different program for the way out of crisis? The federal party Presidium and the federal Central Committee should spend less time in sessions. And if they sit in sessions, they should specifically address the responsibility of the federal organs in implementing the reform goals, and the responsibility of republican and provincial political leaderships as well, rather than indulge in fruitless political clashes and cheap opportunism. The state Presidency should also give deliberate emphasis precisely to this responsibility. Let this time be proved—what certainly is provable but has not always been proved—that every republic and province is truly responsible for its development and thus for the development of Yugoslavia, and that it is responsible with its achievements and not just according to the Constitution.

Or in other words: let everybody show and demonstrate what they did for a greater efficiency in business operations, how they are capable of reacting to the challenges of the domestic economic policy and of world competition, what they did for the democratization of social life, and what the LC is changing into. The Yugoslav public should learn about these assessments and replies.

It is known that the federal party Presidium is preparing a specific work plan for the political mobilization of the LC and all the sociopolitical institutions in the country. The tasks will again be clearly assigned. They are well known to the people and politicians.

They have been more or less adopted as a program of social transformation, as an opportunity to begin rowing against the current of crisis despite all uncertainties.

Yugoslavia is facing a Hamlet-like trial now. Does this mean that the politicians have chosen the last opportunity to catch some wind in the sails of social transformation and that they are aware of the decisive value of a sincere democratic enthusiasm among republican and provincial politicians for thd substance of these reforms? Tears of contrition will not help if anybody falls for the temptation of emergency measures.

Kosovo Veterens Say Jasanica View 'Warped'

LD1409204088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Pristina, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—The Kosovo Federal Board of the Yugoslav Federation of Veterans' Association [SUBNOR] Presidium demanded at this evening's session that Daut Jasanica, president of the Kosovo SUBNOR Provincial Conference Presidium, be called to account because of his speech at a recent meeting in Pristina with a group of journalists from Slovenia. The veterans said that Jasanica gave a warped picture of the Kosovo situation on that occasion and that he equated the counterrevolution of Albanian nationalists and separatists with the gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins. The Kosovo Polje SUBNOR Presidium demanded the same for Ekrem Arifi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, because of, as they put it, his tactless statements which jeopardized efforts to stabilize the situation in the province.

Veteran Pekic Replies to LCY Presidium

AU1409155288 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] On the occasion of the announcement issued by the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Dusan Pekic, secretary of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Veterans' Organization, has sent a letter to our editorial board. It is, in fact, Dusan Pekic's reply. Here are excepts from his lengthy letter:

On the basis of an incorrect quotation from my speech at the Presidium of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Croatia, the LCY Central Committee Presidium has expressed a grave untruth and on that basis expressed criticism and passed a verdict.

Dusan Pekic asks why the LCY Central Committee Presidium failed to present a genuine quotation or his entire speech, something that BORBA did on Friday, 9 September. The public would have seen then that I did not accuse the Central Committee, but that I said the following: There are also some supporters of Albanian nationalists and separatists in the Central Committee and elsewhere.

Dusan Pekic then says that people had spoken and written about civil war before he did and he mentions Zagreb DANAS and some other publications. Let the Central Committee invite me to its 17th session and I shall in a well-argumented way say the names of the protectors of Albanian nationalists and separatists in the Central Committee itself.

Dusan Pekic asks in his letter why the LCY Central Committee Presidium has remained silent about the fact that at both sessions—the session of the republican veterans presidium held in Zagreb and of the federal veterans' presidium held in Belgrade—not a single remark was made about his speech. Even Dusan Matic, although he is a member of the LCY Central Committee, failed to dissociate himself from my speech on 7 September.

Instead of finding culprits for the failure to implement conclusions of the ninth LCY Central Committee session and all other sessions dealing with Kosovo, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, according to Dusan Pekic, deals with intrigues and hides itself behind the Central Committee and the LCY.

It is ascribed to me that I am undermining LCY unity. Let some comrades from the Central Committee look at themselves with hindsight and they will then see who is undermining the unity of peoples and nationalities.

In my opinion, the LCY Central Committee Presidium cannot pass verdicts on LCY members who dared speak out the truth about some members of both the Central Committee and the Presidium.

At the end of his letter, Dusan Pekic suggests that his speeches because of which he was attacked, should be publicized in their complete form.

LCY Presidium Questions on Matic, Pekic

AU1409153088 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11-12 Sep 88 p 1

[TANJUG report: "Petar Matic Exploited the Party Presidium"]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Sep—At its session on 8 September (chaired by Stipe Suvar), the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed the point, details, and political consequences of the unacceptable and unprincipled inclusion of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in the discussion at the session of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium, which was held on 7 September and which provoked numerous reactions and much confusion among the public and generally led to harmful political consequences. With regard to this, the Presidium assessed that it is essential to inform the public of the important facts and of its stands.

The announcement stressed that at the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on 6 September, it was suggested that some parts of the speech by Dusan Pekic, secretary of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation

Executive Committee Presidium, at the meeting of the Croatian Veterans Federation Republican Committee (held on 5 September) which were published in some newspapers, should be politically assessed. On that occasion the Presidium did not assess this speech but concluded that the original text of the speech should be requested from the Croatian Veterans Federation Republican Committee Presidium so that an assessment could be made on this basis and the justification for establishing ideopolitical responsibility could be established in line with the LCY Statute.

Manipulation of the Letter and the Punishment [subhead]

Petar Matic, in his capacity as president of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium, also participated in the work of the expanded session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which was attended by the president and vice president of the SFRY Presidency, the presidents of the presidiums of the sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, the president of the SFRY Assembly, and the FEC president and which discussed, among other things, the economic and political situation in the country within the framework of preparations for the 17th LCY Central Committee session.

In accordance with the Presidium's conclusion, the secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium sent an internal letter to the Croatian Veterans Association Republican Committee Presidium, a copy of which was requested and received by Petar Matic, which is his right as member of the LCY Central Committee.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium assesses that Petar Matic exploited this right as a member of the LCY Central Committee, by involving this letter in the session of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium, to which it was not sent, and involving it in the context of initiating the question of his responsibility as president of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium, which was earlier voted off the agenda of the aforementioned session. He thereby tried to exploit the authority of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and to involve it in the incorrect and unprincipled discussions and settling of accounts in the leadership of the veterans organization, instead of trying to act and behave in a way so that everyone's work in this, as in every other organ, could be analyzed and assessed in a principled, open, and reasoned way and in a comradely atmosphere, and proceeding from the principles of democracy and openness which must be freed of all manipulation and misuse. This action has caused much political harm and imposed the need to establish his responsibility.

Considering these facts and assessments and bearing in mind the specific actions of Comrade Matic at the session of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium, the Presidium believes that it is necessary to determine ideopolitical measures to be taken in line with the degree of his responsibility. As Petar Matic is a member of the LCY Central Committee, it will be suggested to the LCY Central Committee that it should establish his ideopolitical responsibility in line with the LCY Statute. At the same time, the Presidium assesses that for these same reasons, the Yugoslav Veterans Federation leadership should analyze the justification for his staying in the post of president of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium and make a suitable decision on this.

Responsibility of Pekic as Well [subhead]

On the basis of an insight into the original text, which was presented to the Presidium in the meantime by the Croatian Veterans Federation Republican Committee Presidium, and the fact that at the session of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium on 7 September, Dusan Pekic confirmed that he stood by these stands, the LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that along with justified and reasonable criticisms, his speech contained very crude and unsupported attacks on the LCY Central Committee which, according to Pekic, support Albanian nationalists and separatists. Pekic also said that the 16th LCY Central Committee session and articles appearing after it alluded to "national hatred and civil war" and so on.

The Presidium most decisively rejects such arbitrary comments aimed at repudiating the role of the LCY leadership and breaking up its unity, and hindering the necessary wide and united action which was established by the LCY Central Committee at its 16th session, and which were oriented toward the decisive implementation of the stances of the LCY Central Committee's 9th session on Kosovo which the veterans organization should support. Because of this, the basic organization of the LCY to which Comrade Pekic belongs should initiate action to establish his ideopolitical responsibility in line with the LCY Statute. The LCY Central Committee Presidium proposes that the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium should also assess the justification for Comrade Dusan Pekic retaining his post as secretary of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium expresses regret that at the session of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium, two leaders of the veterans organization, a prominent revolutionary and a national hero, had a discussion in front of the widest public which was not worthy of their great contribution to our revolution and of their life experience.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium believes that in today's very complex economic and political situation, all LCY members, all the leaderships, and particularly all the leaders and members of the offices, must show in their actions the highest level of involvement, initiative, and responsibility; they must possessive clear precepts

and exemplary moral traits; they must fight persistently and in a reasoned and democratic way to implement the united policy of the LCY in the places where they work, and with this aim, they must eliminate from their actions and behavior everything that is opposed to it—personal oversensitivity, exclusiveness, and intolerance. The present situation unambiguously requires this of everyone and no one has the right to remain deaf to these demands and obligations.

The announcement says that the Presidium will inform the LCY Central Committee, the Yugoslav Veterans Federation Federal Committee Presidium, and the central committees of the republics and the provincial committees of the LC of its stands.

Matic Submits Resignation Letter to SUBNOR

LD1409153388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—Petar Matic, President of the Yugoslav Federation of Veterans' Associations, submitted his unconditional resignation from that post today.

In a letter to the Presidium of the Yugoslav Federation of Veterans' Associations which he also gave to TANJUG, Petar Matic says;

Bearing in mind the situation which has been created in the Veterans' organization of Yugoslavia and events at the Presidium session on 7 September 1988, the stances and assessments of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on these events, and based on the interests of the unity of the veterans' organization and my responsibility as president of the Yugoslav Federation of Veterans' Association for this unity, I inform the Presidium that I am submitting my unconditonal resignation from the post of president of the Presidium and member of the Federal Board of the Yugoslav Federation of Veterans' associations [SUBNOR].

I bear full responsibility for the action at the SUBNOR Presidium session connected with the information on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium session, stresses Matic in the letter of resignation. My intention was not to influence the orientation of members of the Presidium about the agenda, which is confirmed by the fact that I read out the information only after the SUBNOR Presidium had made its decision, had voted on removing the item concerning resignation from the agenda. I considered, adds Matic, that it was necessary to inform the Presidium internally on a part of the discussion at the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, since it concerned the secretary of the Yugoslav SUBNOR.

I decided on unconditional resignation some time before the session of the SUBNOR Presidium, explains Matic. The reason that I did not do this immediately was my conviction that; in connection with my name being cited publicly and unreasoned accusations being made against me, against my personality, and against my political convictions; conditions would be ensured for members of the SUBNOR Presidium and the Yugoslav public to be acquainted in democratic discussion with the full truth about my stances and orientations.

Unfortunately, Matic continues, this did not happen. Those who made the demand for my resignation are not interested in the truth. This is reflected in the fact that this initiative was not caused by my stances and behavior as president of the Yugoslav SUBNOR Presidium, nor by my political stances toward the key issues of LCY Policy (the Kosovo issue, economic and social reforms, relations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, democratization of the LC and society, and similar matters).

The reason for requesting my resignation was my speech at a closed session of the Vojvodina Provincial Committee in my role as a member of the LCY Central Committee. The majority of those who condemned my stances did not have an insight into the whole of my speech, writes Matic, and still less into my overall political activity. [passage omitted]

Petar Matic continues the letter of resignation by stating the opinion that national homogenization and pressures on this basis in any part of the country weaken the unity of the LCY and the cohesion of the Yugoslav community. Neither is it a good thing, adds Matic, that in parts of society too much attention and energy is expended on the problem of national statehood, that the attention of the working class and the people is being drawn away from the key problems of society. None of our socialist republics or socialist autonomous provinces has a basic problem of state and statehood, but rather overgrown statism, bureaucratism, and on top of these, rapidly growing nationalism, alienation from the working class and pthe people, blocked socialist and self-managing development, hesitation about the reform of society and its economy, and so on.

I feel the obligation, says Petar Matic, in his letter to the Yugoslav SUBNOR Presidium, to refute the lies which for our society are truly incredible, the entirely unproven serious accusations that I am an autonomist [autonomas], that I support irredentism, and even that I am a traitor and a fifth columnist. And all this simply because I stated my disagreement with some unacceptable stances of certain individuals. [passage omitted]

A session of the Yugoslav SUBNOR Presidium which will decide on Petar Matic's resignation will be held at the start of next week, TANJUG has learned.

Mikulic Assesses Economic Reform Measures

LD1409143688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1857 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—We need much persistence, skill, and work to maintain the course of the reforms begun by the May measures. This was said this

evening at the end of 4 hours of talks with more than 150 Yugoslav businessmen and exhibitors at the Zagreb Grand Fair by FEC President Branko Mikulic. He stressed that at this point in time tendencies which could threaten our emergence from stagnation, resolution of questions of moving into the world and exports, the foreign debt and the forest of administrative regulations, are being broken. At present it is a matter only of initial results; however, more cannot be expected because the big economic mechanism adapts slowly to the new process. There will be more of a test next year when a way out of the stagnation should be expected—provided we stick to the generally accepted direciton of the implementation of the reforms, the FEC president stressed.

In a short speech to the businessmen Mikulic stressed that high inflation, social tensions, and a deteriorated political situation are certainly not allies of reform. However, if we do not persevere with the reform we will postpone it by at least two decades, Mikulic said. In conclusion, he expressed the readiness of the federal government to be accountable at any time for the results of the reforms so far, but he invited others at all levels, from the work organization to the sociopolitical communities, to do the same.

The traditional meeting between FEC representatives and businessmen was an opportunity for extensive familiarization with the current economic trends as well as the activities for the adoption of total reform measures before the beginning of next year. This was discussed by Milan Pavic, president of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber; Janez Zemljaric and Milos Milosavljevic, vice-presidents of the FEC, and Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance. [Passage omitted]

Mikulic Comments on Economic Reform Moves

LD1409111088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, had a working meeting with the presidents of the executive council of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces last night to discuss a number of issues concerning future work on the reform of the economic system and current economic situation.

As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the presidents of the executive councils were informed that, in accordance with the proposed amendments to the SFRY Constitution in the sphere of socioeconomic relations and as a step in implementing the standpoints of the FEC's Commission for reforming the economic system, the federal organs are in the process of preparing a number of draft laws. To this end over 40 legal acts will have to be passed, with 23 by the end of the year.

It was stressed at the meeting that priority should be given to those draft laws which, if delayed, could seriously slow down the reform in other, more important areas of the economic system. In the areas where there are still outstanding issues, alternative solutions wil be offered. The need was also stressed for some of the more vital proposed solutions to be tested in practice, i.e, in a number of organizations of associated labor. This will help to prevent shortcomings which may lead to further changes and amendments to new regulations.

By the end of this week a report will be comkpleted on this year's economic trends with the forecast of their development in the period up to the end of this year. Work is also underway on the initial projections for next year's development.

The federal organs are also preparing specific proposals to resolve some of the outstanding issues concerning current economic policy: the sphere of credit-monetary policy, the problem of clearing balance, intervention imports, import duties, the financing of social services, income distribution, the system of subsidies for a number of basic agricultural and food products, etc.

It was stressed that the main course of the reform of the economic systemn should not be deviated from in searching for solutions to numerous outstanding problems of the current economic situation.

Bread Prices Rise 20 Percent in Sarajevo

LD1309220788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Summary] Sarajevo, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—From 15 September the price of bread and flour in Sarajevo shops will increase by an average of 20 percent. Bread producers gave high interest rates as the reason for the latest increase.

Uzelac Urges That Strikes Be 'Legalized'

LD1509095888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1826 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 14 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists (LC) must rid itself of dogmatic beliefs and misconceptions about socialism as a society without conflict. Clear stands on strikes need to be taken first of all, a high-ranking Yugoslav party official stated today.

Speaking at a session of two commissions of the Central Committee, Executive Secretary of the Party Presidency Ugljesa Uzelac stressed that the LC must strive for settlement of conflicts predominantly within the framework of the institutions of the self-management system. When a strike does come about, however, Uzelac said, the worst thing for the party is for its members to distance themselves from the majority of workers and act as strike-breakers.

We can no longer go round and round in circles on whether to recongnise strikes or not, especially since they have lately been taking on new characteristics. It is

logical that workers are resorting to strikes and demanding changes, in the hope that they will thus solve their existential problems, Uzelac said.

Noting that strikes are turning into the working class's conflict with the state and party bureaucracy, Uzelac warned about the danger of their turning into a form of political revolt.

Urging a radical transformation of the trade unions, he said that strikes should be legalized, as has been proposed in amendments to the Constitution, the draft for which is currently under public debate.

Ohrid Footwear Factory Workers Suspend Work

LD1509104788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Ohrid, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—Second shift workers at the Ilinden shoe factory in Ohrid today stopped work beause, they say, their personal incomes are exceptionally low. The move that prompted today's strike in this organization is the suspending of a worker who organized a work stoppage 2 days ago. The workers are requesting the replacement of the director of this organization and several members of the management team.

LCY's Setinc Discusses Turkish Emigration

LD1409221888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1619 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Prizren, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Franc Setinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who is on a 2-day visit to Kosovo, had talks today with residents of the village of Mamusa on the problems which have caused members of the Turkish nationality, who make up 95 percent of the inhabitants of this village, are emigrating to Turkey.

According to Refki Masreku, president of the LC Action Conference of this local community, and others, the Turks are emigrating exclusively as a result of economic problems. This statement, however, met with the disapproval of Alojdin Morina and Sulejman Brina or, as they said, members of the Turkish nationality are afraid to speak openly about the problems, especially those which are driving them to emigrate.

It is not true that the Turks are emigrating for economic reasons. As well as the pressure being exerted on members of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, pressure is also exerted on the Turks. Indeed, as Brina says, Albanian nationalists claim that there are no Turks in Kosovo or that they are an artificial creation and the fruit of the policy of Aleksandar Rankovic. To be a Turk today means the same as to be a factory which constantly operates at a loss, Morina said, replying to a question from Franc Setinc about how members of the Turkish nationality in Kosovo feel. He added that the pressures on them are not direct and that they are not being attacked. However, the lack of textbooks, the impossibility of receiving an education in the mother tongue, and cadre policy in which there is no place for Turks, are nothing other than pressure, he said.

Joining in the discussion on many occasions, LCY Central Committee Presidium member Franc Setinc stressed that, like everyone, the Turks too have their hearth on this soil and added that the economic situation has an impact on everyone equally and that it cannot be the main cause for the emigration of Turks from their homeland. Peace must be brought back to Kosovo, Setinc said. However, we must all do something concrete to bring about this peace, because slogans alone or meetings are not sufficient to achieve this. He wondered why Albanians, who make up the majority of the population in Kosovo, do not gather to protest when a member of the Serbian or Montenegrin nationalist is attacked. As the majority nationality they are responsible in their obligation to create the possibilities and conditions for the removal of all causes which lead to a feeling of insecurity and fear and to rallies and meetings.

Seinc then advocated a more comprehensive analysis of intranational relations and in this context the position of the Turkish nationality in Kosovo. After all, he added, it is obvious that there are pressures on members of the Turkish nationality as well. This does not mean that this feeling of pressure should be expressed in the form of threats and armed attacks. It is perhaps invisible but just as dangerous.

Ivo Latin Receives Islamic Delegation

LD1309141088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Zagreb, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—Ivo Latin, president of the Croatian Presidency, received in Zagreb today Reis-ul-Ulema Hadzi Hafiz Hoseyn Mujic, head of the Islamic Religious Community in the SFRY. He was accompanied by Idriz Demirovic and Salim Sabic, president and vice president of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Religious Community in the SFRY; Ferhat Seta, president of the Council of Elders of the Islamic Religious Community for Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia and Slovenia; Sevko Omerbasic, chief imam of Croatia and Slovenia; and Mustafa Ceric, the imam of Zagreb.

President Ivo Latin stressed that good and orderly relations with the social community should be the lasting basis of the Islamic Religious Community's (IVZ) positive activity and should be affirmed through its contribution to the strengthening of our society's fundamental values and the development of religious tolerance. The social community fully understands and supports this activity for satisfying citizens' religious needs.

In open and meaningful talks, both sides expressed satisfaction with the positive state and development of relations between the social community and the IVZ in the SR of Croatia. On this basis they discussed concrete

questions and established that, as hitherto, for the social community's part there are no obstacles in principle to solving all the possible problems, in keeping with material and legal possibilities.

They stated in particular that the IVZ in the SR of Croatia is developing its activity in keeping with the socialist self-managing social order and our citizens' orientations, which opposes dividing citizens on a religious and national basis, prevents the abuse of religion, and contributes to the brotherhood and unity of the Yugoslav nations and nationalities.

Also participating in the talks were Tomislav Kovac, a member of the Croatian Presidency, and Zdenko Svete, chairman of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council Commission for Relations with Religious Communities.

Milosavljevic in Libya To Discuss Cooperation

LD1409225888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Sep (TANJUG)—Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today arrived in Tripoli for a 2-day working visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah. At Tripoli airport he was met by the secretary of the Libyan People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi.

Members of the Yugoslav delegation will discuss the issues of economic cooperation in Libya. This was stressed by Milosavljevic in a statement for the Libyan news agency, JANA. He also said that he expects his visit to contribute to the further development of overall relations between the two friendly countries. He emphasized that there exists potential for expanding cooperation and that the conditions are ripe to raise Yugoslav-Libyan economic relations to a higher level which—as he put it—is the objective of this visit.